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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 53

JUNE 1, 1928

NO. 11

THE BOOKS BOYS READ

W. W. Charters

SUMMER READING FOR BOYS
AND GIRLS

Kansas City Public Library

READING ROOM DISCIPLINE

C. Edward Graves

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN AMERICAN
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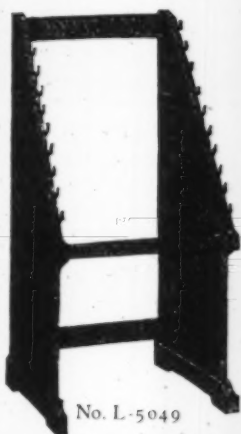
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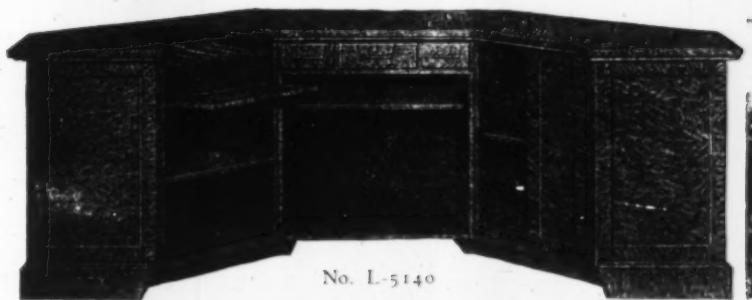
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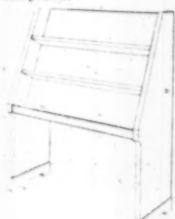
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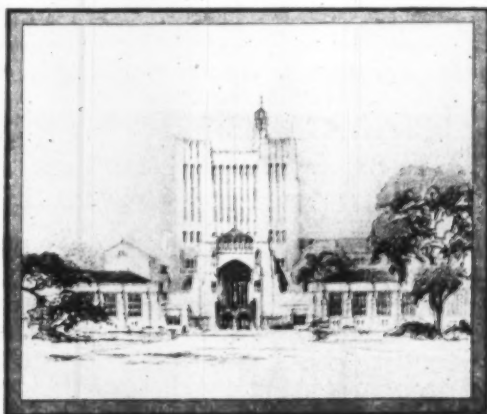
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• JUNE 1, 1928 •

THE BOOKS BOYS READ

By W. W. CHARTERS

University of Chicago

It shocked me last autumn to realize that twenty years had passed since I first became interested as an adult in boys' books. In 1907 I had a hard-boiled gang of "dime novel" readers on my hands in the elementary school of the Teachers College at Winona, Minnesota. What they read seemed to be giving them moral indigestion so serious as to be disquieting. Consequently in my enthusiastic search for a corrective I wrote to the children's librarians in twenty-four cities and asked each to list for me a dozen good books which boys of the "dime novel" age in her city found as interesting as the dime novel. These lists when duly received were compiled and the twenty-seven most popular titles were added to the library, to the great delight of the boys.

In running thru my papers ten years later, in 1917, I found the lists and I decided as a matter of interest to repeat the request to the same libraries. This I did and after compiling the material I published the comparisons in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of March 1918, under the title "Changing Fashions in Dime Novel Substitutes."

After the lapse of another ten years, in 1927, while two books on children's library activities were in preparation by our staff for the American Library Association, I decided to address the same libraries again, and now the materials are before me.

Twenty years has sifted the old favorites of 1907. Twenty-seven titles as shown in Table I were reported by three or more cities in that year as belonging among the dozen most popular dime novel substitutes. Of these, nine received no mention ten years later, and only six have maintained a standing in the list when twenty years have passed. *Toby Tyler* has

dropped a little in these years. *Treasure Island* reached its peak in 1917 and maintains its position in 1927. *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* are strongly on the upward swing from those days in 1907 when librarians and parents did not think that Tom and Huck were really nice boys. *Half Back* disappeared in 1917 and came back in 1927; *For the Honor of the School* is occupying a precarious position just outside the doors of oblivion.

It is interesting to note that the boys of the first decade seem more constant in their affections than are their younger brothers in this second decade. For the older group discarded only nine of the favorites of 1907 while the younger group eliminated thirteen of them; yet if one wishes to argue with statistics, and if my additions are correct, the boys of 1917 decreased their votes for the favorites of 1907 by forty-six, while the boys of 1927 reduced this vote by only twenty-five. So the decrease in popularity seems on the average to be steady.

If now we turn to Table II we find the twenty-one titles which received our qualifying vote of three in 1927. Not so many titles are on the roll of honor; but they are more popular. Twenty-one books secured one hundred and sixty-one votes in 1927 against twenty-seven books with one hundred and twenty-eight votes in 1907. Five of these favorite titles of 1927 first appeared in the 1907 list and eleven of them have made their first appearance in the last (1927) list. The 1917 boys increased the vote given them by the 1907 boys, by forty-five, but our boys in 1927 increased the 1917 vote by eighty-two. This younger generation has stronger enthusiasms, perhaps.

Interested to study the popularity of the

authors whose books were mentioned a number of times, I listed all those authors whose books secured four or more votes in any one election in 1907, 1917, or 1927. Table III reveals the passing of Alden, Alger, Dunn, Eggleston, Henty, and Stratemeyer from this hall of fame between 1907 and 1917. Aldrich, Brooks, Drysdale, Ellis, Goss, Grinnell, Hill, Janvier, Moffett, Munroe, Stoddard, Tomlinson, and Trowbridge had greater stamina but they succumbed before two decades had elapsed.

It would seem that the chances for one re-election are very good if we may judge by the 1917 elections where of eleven authors elected for the first time only Mason failed of re-election in 1927. This seems to mean that if an author rises to sufficient popularity to get four votes out of two hundred and eighty-eight (from twenty-four libraries each voting for twelve books in any one year), his popularity will continue in some degree for at least ten years. Similarly single books which had at any time received a vote of three or more have a chance for a lengthy run of popularity; for in the 1917 list, which is not here reported, twenty-four of the twenty-nine titles received votes in two or three elections.

It is interesting to note that of these forty-eight most popular authors, ten (reported in the three lists) have had a vogue of at least twenty years. These aristocrats in our hall of fame when arranged in rank according to the total number of votes cast for them in three elections are: Clemens, 64; Kaler, 51; R. L. Stevenson, 44; Verne, 24; London, 18; Pyle, 15; B. E. Stevenson, 13; Defoe, 8; Doyle, 8; Quirk, 8. I should not be surprised however if Altsheer with his two election total of fifty-one may in another decade head the list. He is at present tied with Kaler's three election total and is second only to Clemens with a three election total of sixty-four.

It has been suggested that a symposium of children's librarians conducted to explain the rise and fall of these favorite books of boys would be of value to the library craft. It would be very interesting to have experienced children's librarians explain the disappearance of some of the books and the rise of others.

To show the distribution of the sources of the figures used, let me say that the following cities very generously co-operated three times in the study: Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Butte, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Galveston, Hartford, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, New York State Library, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland (Maine), St. Paul, Seattle, Washington, D. C.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TABLE I

The Permanence of Older Dime Novel Substitutes

This table is read as follows: 11 of the 24 cities reported *Toby Tyler* as one of the 12 most popular dime novel substitutes in 1907, 10 in 1917, and 8 in 1927.

	1907	1917	1927
Kaler. <i>Toby Tyler</i>	11	10	8
Stevenson. <i>R. L. Treasure Island</i>	10	17	16
Clemens. <i>Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i>	7	13	19
Kaler. <i>Mr. Stubbs' Brother</i>	7	..	..
Drysdale. <i>Fast Mail</i>	6	8	..
Brooks. <i>Master of Strong Hearts</i>	5	2	..
Grinnell. <i>Jack the Young Ranchman</i>	5	5	..
Hill. <i>Fighting a Fire</i>	5	1	..
Janvier. <i>Aztec Treasure House</i>	5	1	..
Munroe. <i>Derrick Sterling</i>	5	..	..
Stevenson. <i>B. E. Young Section Hand</i>	5	1	..
Stoddard. <i>Little Smoke</i>	5	2	..
Stoddard. <i>Red Mustang</i>	5	..	..
Aldrich. <i>The Story of a Bad Boy</i>	4	1	..
Barbour. <i>Half Back</i>	4	..	2
Clemens. <i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>	4	6	11
Moffett. <i>Careers of Danger and Daring</i>	4	3	..
Munroe. <i>Cab and Caboose</i>	4	4	..
Barbour. <i>For the Honor of the School</i>	3	1	1
Drysdale. <i>Young Reporter</i>	3	..	..
Goss. <i>Jed</i>	3	2	..
Grinnell. <i>Jack Among the Indians</i>	3	3	..
Henty. <i>Redskin and Cowboy</i>	3	..	..
Munroe. <i>For the Mikado</i>	3	..	..
Munroe. <i>Rick Dale</i>	3	..	..
Pyle. <i>Story of Jack Bal-lister's Fortunes</i>	3	2	..
Stoddard. <i>Two Arrows</i>	3	..	..
Totals	128	82	57

TABLE II

Current Dime Novel Substitutes

This Table II is read as follows: 19 of the 24 cities reported *Tom Sawyer* as one of the 12 most popular dime novel substitutes in 1927, 13 in 1917, and 7 in 1907.

	1927	1917	1907
Clemens. <i>Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i>	19	13	7

Stevenson. <i>R. L. Treasure Island</i>	16	17	10
Altsheier. <i>Young Trailers</i>	15	8	..
London. <i>Call of the Wild</i>	11	5	..
Clemens. <i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>	11	6	4
Sabin. <i>Buffalo Bill</i>	10	3	..
Verne. <i>Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea</i>	9	9	2
James, Will. <i>Smoky</i>	8	10	11
Lindbergh. <i>We</i>	7	..	..
Hawes. <i>The Muineers</i>	6	..	..
Barbour. <i>Crimson Sweater</i>	5	4	..
Masefield. <i>Jim Davis</i>	5	5	..
Pyle. <i>Robin Hood</i>	5	..	..
White. <i>Daniel Boone</i>	5	..	..
Dumas. <i>The Three Musketeers</i>	4	..	..
Tarkington. <i>Penrod</i>	4	..	..
Verne. <i>Mysterious Island</i>	4	..	..
Nordhoff. <i>Pearl Lagoon</i>	3	..	..
Pease. <i>Tattooed Man</i>	3	..	..
Sabatini. <i>Captain Blood</i>	3	..	..
Totals	161	79	34

TABLE III

Popular Authors of Dime Novel Substitutes

Table III is read as follows: Five of W. L. Alden's books secured a total vote of 6 in 1907; none was mentioned in 1917 or 1927.

	1907	1917	1927
W. L. Alden	5 (6)	..	..
T. B. Aldrich	1 (4)	1 (1)	..
Horatio Alger	5 (5)	..	..
J. A. Altsheier	..	9 (30)	6 (21)
R. H. Barbour	..	7 (11)	5 (10)
E. S. Brooks	1 (5)	1 (2)	..
C. P. Burton	..	2 (6)	2 (3)
Hayden Carruth	..	1 (5)	1 (2)
S. L. Clemens	3 (13)	2 (19)	4 (32)
W. F. Cody	1 (1)	1 (4)	..
Daniel Defoe	1 (2)	1 (4)	1 (2)
Conan Doyle	3 (4)	2 (3)	1 (1)
Wm. Drysdale	5 (12)	3 (8)	..
A. Dumas	..	2 (2)	2 (6)
B. A. Dunn	5 (6)	..	..
Edward Eggleston	3 (4)	..	..
E. S. Ellis	6 (9)	1 (1)	..
W. L. Goss	3 (6)	1 (2)	..
Zane Grey	..	..	4 (5)
G. B. Grinnell	4 (10)	3 (9)	..
C. B. Hawes	..	..	2 (7)
G. A. Henty	11 (20)	..	..
C. T. Hill	1 (5)	2 (2)	..
Will James	..	..	1 (8)
T. A. Janvier	1 (5)	1 (1)	..
J. O. Kaler	6 (30)	3 (13)	1 (8)
C. A. Lindbergh	..	..	1 (7)
Jack London	1 (1)	3 (6)	1 (11)

J. Masefield	..	2 (6)	1 (5)
A. B. Mason	..	2 (4)	..
Cleveland Moffett	1 (4)	1 (3)	..
Kirk Munroe	14 (40)	2 (4)	..
R. D. Paine	..	2 (2)	3 (4)
Howard Pease	..	..	2 (4)
Howard Pyle	2 (4)	4 (5)	2 (6)
I. W. Quirk	1 (1)	3 (6)	1 (1)
E. L. Sabin	..	3 (7)	2 (11)
J. W. Schultz	..	3 (7)	5 (5)
B. E. Stevenson	4 (8)	2 (4)	1 (1)
R. L. Stevenson	1 (10)	1 (17)	2 (17)
W. O. Stoddard	9 (30)	1 (2)	..
E. Stratemeyer	7 (7)	..	..
B. Tarkington	..	..	1 (4)
E. T. Tomlinson	8 (9)	3 (3)	..
J. T. Trowbridge	8 (8)	1 (1)	..
Jules Verne	1 (2)	1 (9)	2 (13)
Dillon Wallace	..	3 (5)	3 (4)
S. E. White	..	..	1 (5)

ON METAL BOOK STACKS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

My attention has been called to the fact that my recent article, "Random Notes on Metal Bookstacks" does not mention the new type of construction used by Snead and Company in their stacks. My reference to cast-iron uprights being unusable with any other type of stack applied to the old type of solid iron uprights combined with shelf support in one piece. The new construction of the Snead stack has steel columns in combination with cast shelf supports of the same general type of construction as that used by the other leading stack makers who use pressed steel stack ends, and is not, therefore, subject to the same charge of lack of adaptability.

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- Lucia, Rose. *Peter and Polly in Summer*. American Book Co.
- McCoy, Neely. *Tale of the Good Cat Jupie*. Macmillan.
- Maxwell, Violet. *Charlie and His Kitten Topsy*. Macmillan.
- Milne, A. A. *Winnie-the-Pooh*. Dutton.
- Morley, M. W. *Donkey John of Toy Valley*. McClurg.
- Mulock, D. M. *Adventures of a Brownie*.
- Orton, Helen. *Prancing Pat*. Stokes.

- Patch, E. M. *First Lessons in Nature Study*. Macmillan.
- Perdue, H. A. *Child Life in Many Lands*. Rand.
- Perkins, L. F. *The Dutch Twins*. Houghton.
- *The Pioneer Twins*. Houghton.
- Phillips, E. C. *Little Sally Waters*. Houghton.
- *The Popover Family*. Houghton.
- Plimpton, Edna. *Your Workshop*. Macmillan.
- Reid, A. B. *The Lost Village*. Doran.
- Rowe, Dorothy. *The Rabbit Lantern*. Macmillan.
- Smith, E. B. *Story of Our Country*. Putnam.
- Stevenson, R. L. *A Child's Garden of Verses*.
- Stryker, M. F. *Little Dog Ready*. Holt.
- Sugimoto, E. I. *With Taro and Hana in Japan*. Stokes.
- Tappan, Eva. *American History Stories*. Houghton.
- Thompson, B. J., ed. *Silver Pennies*. Macmillan.
- Topelius, Zacharias. *Canute Whistlewinks*. Longmans.
- Vimar, Auguste. *Curly Haired Hen*. Warne.
- Wells, Rhea. *Peppi the Duck*. Doubleday.
- Whitney, Elinor. *Tyke-y, His Book and His Mark*. Macmillan.
- Youmans, Eleanor. *Skitter-Cat*. Bobbs.

BOOKS OF ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE

- Adams, Andy. *Log of a Cow Boy*. Houghton.
- Bill, A. H. *Highroads of Peril*. Little.
- Brontë, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre*.
- Blackmore, R. D. *Lorna Doone*.
- Buchan, John. *Prester John*. Doran.
- Conner, Sabra. *Quest of the Sea Otter*. Reilly.
- Finger, C. J. *Spreading Stain*. Doubleday.
- Hough, Emerson. *The Covered Wagon*. Appleton.
- James, Will. *Smoky, the Cow Horse*. Scribner's.
- Moon, Carl. *Flaming Arrows*. Stokes.
- Morrow, H. W. *On to Oregon!* Morrow.
- Pease, Howard. *The Tattooed Man*. Doubleday.
- Sabatini, Rafael. *Scaramouche*. Houghton.
- Seaman, A. H. *Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons*. Sturgis.
- Sienkiewicz, Henryk. *In Desert and Wilderness*. Little.
- Skinner, C. L. *Becky Landers, Frontier Warrior*. Macmillan.
- Sublette, C. M. *Scarlet Cockerel*. Little.
- Tarkington, Booth. *Seventeen*. Harper's.

Thompson, Maurice. *Alice of Old Vincennes*. Grosset.
 Tracy, Louis. *The Wings of the Morning*. Grosset.
 Twain, Mark. *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Harper.
 Walpole, Hugh. *Jeremy*. Doran.
 Webster, Jean. *Daddy Long-Legs*. Century.
 White, S. E. *The Riverman*. Doubleday.
 White, Hervey. *Snake Gold*. Macmillan.
 Wiggins, K. D. *Mother Carey's Chickens*. Houghton.

INTERESTING TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY

Andrews, R. C. *On the Trail of Ancient Man*. Putnam.
 Beebe, William. *Jungle Peace*. Putnam.
 Bridges, T. C. *Heroes of Modern Adventure*. Little.
 Cooper, C. R. *Lions 'n' Tigers 'n' Everything*. Little.
 Ferris, H. J. *Girls Who Did*. Dutton.
 Halliburton, Richard. *The Royal Road to Romance*. Bobbs.
 James, Will. *The Drifting Cowboy*. Scribner's.
 LaVarre, W. J. *Up the Mazaruni for Diamonds*. Marshall Jones.
 Lindbergh, C. A. *We*. Putnam.
 Paine, A. B. *The Girl in White Armor*. Macmillan.
 Powel, H. W. H. *Walter Camp*. Little.
 Pupin, M. I. *From Immigrant to Inventor*. Scribner's.
 Schultz, J. W. *My Life as an Indian*. Houghton.
 Scoville, Samuel. *Man and Beast*. Century.
 Sugimoto, E. I. *A Daughter of the Samurai*. Doubleday.
 Thomas, Lowell. *Boy's Life of Colonel Laurence*. Century.
 Twain, Mark. *Life on the Mississippi*. Harper.
 Wallace, Dillon. *Lure of the Labrador Wild*. Revell.
 Wiggins, K. D. *My Garden of Memory*. Houghton.

FRIENDLY BOOKS

Adams, Katharine. *Midsummer*. Macmillan.
 Adams, Kathleen. *Book of Giant Stories*. Dodd.
 Alcott, L. M. *Little Women*. Little.
 — *An Old Fashioned Girl*. Little.
 Andersen, Hans. *Fairy Tales*.
 Ashmun, Margaret. *No School Tomorrow*. Macmillan.
 Baldwin, James. *The Sampo*. Scribner's.
 Barrie, J. M. *Peter and Wendy*. Scribner's.

Bartlett, A. C. *Spunk, Leader of the Dog Team*. Wilde.
 Baylor, F. C. *Juan and Juanita*. Houghton.
 Beston, H. B. *Firelight Fairy Book*. Atlantic.
 Brown, A. F. *In the Days of the Giants*. Houghton.
 — *John of the Woods*. Houghton.
 Bush, B. E. *Prairie Rose*. Little.
 Colum, Padraic. *Fountain of Youth*. Macmillan.
 — *The Voyagers*. Macmillan.
 Crew, H. C. *Saturday's Children*. Little.
 Crownfield, Gertrude. *Alison Blair*. Dutton.
 Cruse, Amy. *Boy's Book of Epic Heroes*. Little.
 Darling, E. B. *Baldy of Nome*. Penn.
 Fittinghof, Laura. *Children of the Moor*. Houghton.
 Foa, Eugénie. *Mystery of Castle Pierrefitte*. Longmans.
 French, Allan. *Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow*. Little.
 French, H. W. *Lance of Kanana*. Lothrop.
 Hawes, C. B. *The Mutineers*. Atlantic.
 Hillyer, V. M. *Child's History of the World*. Century.
 Kipling, Rudyard. *Jungle Book*. Doubleday.
 Krapp, G. P. *America; the Great Adventure*. Knopf.
 MacDonald, George. *At the Back of the North Wind*. Lippincott.
 Marshall, Archibald. *Audacious Ann*. Dodd.
 Masfield, John. *Martin Hyde, the Duke's Messenger*. Little.
 Meadowcroft, W. H. *Boy's Life of Edison*. Harper's.
 Meigs, C. L. *As the Crow Flies*. Macmillan.
 Miller, E. C. *Children of the Mountain Eagle*. Doubleday.
 Molesworth, M. L. *The Cuckoo Clock*. Macmillan.
 Morgan, A. P. *Boy's Home Book of Science and Construction*. Lothrop.
 Mukerji, D. G. *Kari the Elephant*. Dutton.
 Nusbaum, Deric. *Deric With the Indians*. Putnam.
 Paine, A. B. *Boy's Life of Mark Twain*. Harper's.
 Parker, A. C. *Indian How Book*. Doran.
 Proctor, Mary. *Young Folk's Book of the Heavens*. Little.
 Putnam, D. B. *David Goes to Greenland*. Putnam.
 Pyle, Howard. *Merry Adventures of Robin Hood*. Scribner's.
 Skinner, C. L. *Roselle of the North*. Macmillan.
 Spyri, Johanna. *Heidi*.
 Sweetser, K. D. *Ten Girls From History*. Harper's.

- Untermeyer, Louis. *This Singing World*. Harcourt.
 Walmsley, Leo. *Toro of the Little People*. Doran.
 Washburn, Bradford. *Among the Alps With Bradford*. Putnam.
 White, E. O. *Diana's Rose Bush*. Houghton.
 Wyss, J. R. *The Swiss Family Robinson*.

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- Adams, F. A. *Projects in Furniture Making*. Bruce Pub. Co.
 Collins, F. A. *Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes*. Century.
 Fairham, J. D. *Carpentry for Beginners*. Moffat.
 Griffith, I. S. *Wood-working for Amateur Craftsmen*. Popular Mechanics.
 Moyer, J. A. *Practical Radio Construction and Repairing*. McGraw.
 VanMetre, T. W. *Trains, Tracks and Travel*. Simmons-Boardman.
 Verrill, A. H. *Home Radio Up to Date*. Harper.
 Williams, Archibald. *Conquering the Air*. Nelson.
 — *Engineering Feats*. Nelson.

BOOKS FOR LITTLE ONES

- Adams, S. W. *Five Little Friends*. Macmillan.
 Adelborg, Ottilia. *Clean Peter and the Children of Grubbylea*. Longmans.
 Baldwin, James. *Fairy Reader*. American Book Co.
 Bannerman, Helen. *Story of Little Black Sambo*. Stokes.
 Bigham, M. A. *Stories of Mother Goose Village*. Rand.
 Blaisdell, E. A., and E. M. F. Blaisdell. *Boy Blue and His Friends*. Little.
 — *Twilight Town*. Little.
 Brooke, L. L. *Johnny Crow's Garden*. Warne.
 Browning, Robert. *Pied Piper of Hamelin*.
 Bryant, S. C. *Gordon and His Friends*. Houghton.
 Bryce, C. T. Various titles.
 Caldecott, Randolph. *Hey Diddle Diddle Picture Book*. Warne.
 Coloma, Louis de. *Perez the Mouse*. Lane.
 Cox, Palmer. *Brownies; Their Book*. Century.
 Crane, Walter. *Sleeping Beauty Picture Book*. Lane.
 Deming, E. W. *Little Indian Folk*. Stokes.
 Dopp, K. E. *Bobby and Betty at Home*. Rand.
 Elkin, R. H. *Children's Corner*. McKay.
 Field, Rachel. *Alphabet for Boys and Girls*. Doubleday.
 Fox, F. C. *Indian Primer*. American Book Co.
 Francis, J. A. *Book of Cheerful Cats*. Century.

- Garnett, L. A. *Muffin Shop*. Rand.
 Greenaway, Kate. *Marigold Garden*. Warne.
 Grishina Givago, N. J. *Shorty*. Stokes.
 Grover, E. O. *Sunbonnet Babies Primer*. Rand.
 Guigou, Paul. *Animals in the Ark*. Duffield.
 Heward, Constance. *Twins and Tabiffa*. Jacobs.
 Hoffman, Heinrich. *Slovenly Peter*. Winston; Dutton.
 Howard, F. W. ed. *Banbury Cross Stories*. Merril.
 Lansing, M. F. *Rhymes and Stories*. Ginn.
 LaRue, M. G. *The F-U-N Book*. Macmillan.
 Lear, Edward. *Complete Nonsense Book*. Little.
 Lefèvre, Félicité. *Cock, The Mouse, and the Little Red Hen*. Jacobs.
 Lindsay, M. M. *Bobby and the Big Road*. Lothrop.
 Lofting, Hugh. *Story of Mrs. Tubbs*. Stokes.
 Lynch, M. D. *Magic Clothespins*. Houghton.
 Meyer, Zoe. *In the Green Fields*. Little.
 Milne, A. A. *When We Were Very Young*. Dutton.
 — *Now We Are Six*. Dutton.
 Nicholson, William. *Clever Bill*. Doubleday.
 Olmstead, E. G. *Ned and Nan in Holland*. Row, Peterson.
 Orton, H. F. *Little Lost Pigs*. Stokes.
 Potter, Beatrix. *Tailor of Gloucester*. Warne.
 — *Tale of Peter Rabbit*. Warne.
 Pyle, Katharine. *Careless Jane*. Dutton.
 — *Tale of Two Bunnies*. Dutton.
 Rickert, Edith. *Bojabi Tree*. Doubleday.
 Roberts, Jack. *Wonderful Adventures of Ludo*. Duffield.
 Sherman, J. W. *Out in the Kitchen*. Little.
 Smith, E. B. *Circus and All About It*. Stokes.

THREE new topics, "Preparing Magazines for Circulation" and "Suggestions for Typing Missing Pages," representing the practice in the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, by Mary E. Wheelock, and "Preparation of Books for the Bindery," by Gertrude Stiles, are treated in the A.L.A. Committee on Bookbinding pamphlet *Care and Binding of Books and Magazines* (A.L.A., 1928, pap., 60p., 50c.). The other four are revisions of material originally prepared during the past ten years and include "Care of Books in the Library," "Better Methods and Materials in Book-Mending," "Mending and Repair of Books," and "Preparation of Periodicals for the Bindery." "Specifications for Library and School Bookbinding" first appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1, 1923, under the title "Uniform Methods for Library Binding; General Specifications for Library and School Book Binding Approved by the A.L.A. Committee on Bookbinding and the Library Group of the Employing Bookbinders of America."

READING ROOM DISCIPLINE

By C. EDWARD GRAVES

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HAVING done much thinking on this subject recently in anticipation of a change in physical arrangements that may make possible a change in reading room policy, I decided to find out what other librarians were thinking about it. After consulting the four-volume *A. L. A. Survey* and finding only one statement on the subject (vol. 2, p. 167) to the effect that a certain library "prohibits studying together, and conversation, but nothing else" I ventured a private investigation on the subject. I limited my questionnaire to three short questions, which were capable of being answered if necessary by a simple affirmative or negative.

Question no. 1 was "Do you have a policy of 'No conversation' in your reading room or study halls?" In my own mind I interpreted "no conversation" to mean no vocal remarks, no visiting, no studying together, but not excluding a certain amount of "necessary" whispering, such as questions about assignments, committee affairs and school activities in general. Subsequent questioning of a group of seventeen librarians who had answered the questionnaire found practically unanimous agreement on the interpretation. Two hundred and fourteen replies were received, one hundred and two of which were from teachers' college libraries and one hundred and twelve from liberal arts colleges. The "ayes" had 123, and the "noes" 75 and eleven were ambiguous in their replies. There was a surprising violence of disagreement on the subject, ranging all the way from the uncompromising disciplinarian who answered, "Absolutely, or out they go" to the social-minded gentleman who replied, "No. The first thing that I did was to take down the 'Silence' card. We desire to have the students come to the library of their own volition either to read or study—or even to see their cronies if that is the only way to get them into the library. It is our rule of administration to overlook almost everything but putting feet up on the reading tables." The consensus of opinion among those librarians who have a policy of "No conversation" was that there should be at least one place in the institution where opportunity for undisturbed study existed. As one librarian puts it: "There are forty acres on our campus where conversation may be carried on undisturbed." Librarians whose reading room is also used as a delivery room and study hall were inclined on the whole to be more lenient in the enforce-

ment of the policy. The difficulty in such cases is that it is almost impossible at certain "peak periods" to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate disturbance. On the other hand many librarians modify the policy by permitting conversation at times when only a few students are in the library. The difficulty, or even impossibility, of enforcement was the reason given by most librarians for their failure to adopt a policy of "No conversation." They feel that it is better not to have any policy at all than one that is to a certain extent nullified by unsatisfactory enforcement. (I wonder whether the two camps would line up in about the same way on the question of national prohibition enforcement.) The irksomeness and unnaturalness of rules in general was another reason given.

This question of the difficulty of enforcement was anticipated in the second item on the questionnaire: "Are you able to enforce that policy satisfactorily?" The "noes," of course, were not expected to answer this second question. There could not be any difference of opinion about enforcing a policy that was non-existent. Of the 123 librarians who reported a policy of "No conversation," ninety answered that they were able to enforce it satisfactorily, twenty-four were frankly dissatisfied with results, and the other replies were non-committal. The interpretation of the word "satisfactory" probably played an important part in the answers to this question. My private suspicion is that it is dependent very largely on the personal temperament of the supervising librarian. A condition that was not satisfactory to a person with a nervous or sensitive make-up might prove entirely acceptable to a socially-minded attendant with strong powers of concentration. In fact, I sometimes wonder whether a product of this present age of restlessness may not be a future generation of students able to concentrate intelligently on serious mental tasks, at the same time carrying on a spirited conversation on entirely irrelevant subjects! Much evolutionary evidence could be gathered on that point by an observant scientist in present-day college study halls. I was accordingly greatly interested to find out from the answers to the second part of the second question what the ninety satisfied librarians considered a satisfactory enforcement.

This second part of the question attempted to pin the librarians down to an approximate

mathematical statement on the subject by inquiring whether they were able to obtain an approximate one hundred per cent enforcement. Only forty dared commit their opinions on this subject to figures. Thirteen reported an approximate 100 per cent enforcement, one 99 per cent, three 98 per cent, six 95 per cent, seven 90 per cent, one 85 per cent, four 80 per cent and five 75 per cent. Two of the seventy-five percenters answered "no" to the first part of the question, one "fairly well," and the other two "yes." Apparently, then, 75 per cent is the approximate point at which a satisfactory enforcement passes into the unsatisfactory class. Presumably the other librarians who were not satisfied with the enforcement were below 75 per cent, since no figures were mentioned below that point.

My curiosity led me still farther afield at this juncture. I sent a second questionnaire to twenty-three librarians who had reported an enforcement of from 95 to 100 per cent, asking them how they did it, also requesting any pertinent information about the architectural arrangements of their building or room. Seventeen out of twenty-three replied at considerable length. The reports did not indicate any great similarity in practice or conditions. Firmness was mentioned in most of them as an important essential of success, in some cases extending to the point of expelling students for infraction of rules, in other cases employing only moral suasion. The backing of the administration was also given much credit. As one teachers' college librarian put it: "Our president is excellently able to imbue the proper attitude and I imagine that this is the true source of the morale." It would be interesting to know how many librarians who fail to get good enforcement would like to make use of a corresponding alibi. I strongly suspect that in the smaller institutions especially the president's influence is a vitally determining factor. Certainly architectural arrangements had little influence on the results. Some of the seventeen librarians reported good room arrangement and some poor; some reported no outside study halls and some plenty of outside room. Seating capacity varied from sixty to three hundred. In some cases enforcement was, partly at least, by student assistants and in others by head librarians. A Pennsylvania teachers' college librarian reports an interesting solution of the difficulty. She says: "Pennsylvania has a peculiar dormitory system. Each of the fourteen normals has one immense dorm for both boys and girls, and in most cases recitation rooms are in the same building. There is so much opportunity in the dorm for visiting and fooling around that there is no need to seek the library for an outlet." College presidents planning building programs might take note.

Co-education seems to be spreading eastward from its middle western origin. A brief résumé of these seventeen replies received is given below.

The third question on the main questionnaire was: "Do you recommend the adoption of such a policy unreservedly by every college and university library?" The main point of this question was whether allowance should be made for local conditions or whether the principle of the policy should hold good in every case. The interest centered in the replies of the librarians who answered the first question affirmatively. All but seventeen of them recommended the adoption of a similar policy by other institutions, but these seventeen seemed to feel that local conditions, rather than principle, should govern the formulation of a policy.

It is, of course, impossible to get clean-cut statements on such a nebulous subject. Like the A. L. A. Survey, the study would undoubtedly be much more valuable if the results could be published in full in tabulated form. The various viewpoints presented by contributing librarians have proved helpful and even inspirational to me. I am only sorry that the résumé must of necessity be inadequate to represent these viewpoints to others.

The following is a résumé of replies of librarians reporting an enforcement of ninety-five to one hundred per cent. of policy of "no conversation" in library reading-rooms.

1. Students told when they first enter school that there must be one place in building where teachers and students who really wish to work may find a quiet place. Reading-room is it, and librarian enforces it. Students who insist on consulting each other, even about lessons, are invited to do so elsewhere. Study halls may be used for this purpose. Reading-room approximately 30 x 50 feet, chairs and tables for sixty students provided.

2. Enforcement has fallen down recently. Probably 85 to 90 per cent. now. Due to unusually large registration. An effort being made to bring it up again. Assistant patrols the rooms part of time. Main difficulty at night. Open till midnight every night including Sundays. No difficulty in daytime enforcement. Names of students reported sent to dean. Given one warning with notice that if reported a second time, students will be excluded from library for one month. Very rarely student has to be spoken to second time. Three reading-rooms, one 90 x 25 feet; a second, 30 x 15 feet; a third, 30 x 30 feet. Stack room always open. Question of quiet in reading-room complicated by fact that many tourists visit the library and talk aloud. One big problem is to keep pro-

fessors quiet. Situation improved somewhat by editorial in college paper.

3. Reading-room 54 x 68 feet. Capacity 160, but only 120 chairs in room. No other place for study except Y.W.C.A. room and empty class-rooms. No special effort to enforce rules. No patrol. Once in a while a student is sent from the room, and occasionally noisy ones spoken to.

4. Library accommodates about 100 people, 80 in library proper and 20 in an adjoining room, called writing-room. Librarian present most of the time. An occasional glance, shake of the head or word from librarian usually sufficient. Very rarely necessary to send student from library. Students who wish to study together may use any vacant classroom. Librarian's "office" is desk in main room separated by three long tables from rest of room. Morale is such that students keep in order as well during absence of librarian as during presence.

5. When librarian took over work three years ago library notorious for poor discipline. Had instructions to make it over into quiet place for study, to use any method within reason to get results, and administration would back her. As soon as anyone—teachers or students—begins a conversation, librarian takes "silence" sign, walks over to offender quietly and shows sign, without speaking, but usually with a smile. If by the third day of any new quarter, anyone forgets himself, he is asked to leave library until following day. If he persists, library privileges are withdrawn for two weeks. By the end of two weeks, student realizes that his class work is crippled as a result of his conduct, that it is impossible to get "admit" slips from the deans, and that it blackens his permanent record in the office. Seating capacity 150. Room on second floor of west wing of administration building. No patrol. Acoustics so good that disturbances are easily located. Freshmen in library methods classes talked to about discipline. Librarian never "holds a grudge" against an offender. In case of misunderstanding, offender free to come to office and talk it over. Student assistants not permitted to "visit" over desk. This helps student morale. There is a student committee room for consultations and a large assembly room for study purposes not requiring library references. First five minutes a library is open during new quarter determines standard of discipline. If situation is not well in hand by close of first week, there is little hope for that quarter. Self-control on part of librarians very important—a smile accomplishes more than nagging.

6. Larger reading-room seats 300 people; two smaller ones seating 125 and 150 respectively.

Program inaugurated a year ago last fall, owing to fact that library was fast becoming social center. An attendant in hall continually whose duty it is to prohibit general conversation. Attendant does a certain amount of routine work such as collating, etc. Very severe at beginning. Took names and gave warning that next offense would mean a reference to governing committee. Individual student offenders brought to librarian's office. In one case, man placed on probation, social privileges refused, and use of library refused. In other cases, social privileges curtailed. Campaign started thru school paper to keep library quiet, urging that whole campus was available for conversation and that there should be one place reserved for fundamental purpose of college. Had good co-operation from students and faculty. Students understand that if names appear on card index, they are under strong suspicion. Only a few students who persist in breaking rules. Easy to find out who they are. Patrol system did not work. During freshman week gave lectures to all students emphasizing fact that no conversation must be allowed in library. Have several small rooms for students who wish to study together. Steps taken to make sure that students are genuine in statement of necessity of studying together. Program would have been impossible without co-operation of president, governing board and great majority of students.

7. Fact that library has desks rather than tables great factor in keeping down conversation and disorder. Reading Room seats 250. Due to architectural arrangement, assistant's desk is near one end of room, which makes maintenance of order more difficult. Attendant seated near door speaks to students as they go out if they have been too conversational. Have very little difficulty. No other place available for studying together. Hoping to have such a room soon.

8. Only one room for all library work. In order to enforce policy of "no conversation" room must be pretty carefully supervised. All conversation objected to, except that about lesson assignments, and if that takes too much time, students asked to go out of library to talk matter over.

9. Thought which library keeps before students is "Consider others." Not necessary to patrol room constantly. Librarian moves about room part of time but not primarily as policeman. Much of time spent working at desk in secluded corner of room. Gradual development thru years of attitude of "silence in library." Very occasionally student dismissed quietly from library for week. Librarian taps with pencil or pen, or steps to group and smiles and says nothing. No other available place for study.

Library annex equipped this last year in rear of auditorium accommodates those students with inclinations towards visiting and needs more supervision than main library, but even there enforcement hardly lower than 95 per cent.

10. Good enforcement due to clear understanding on part of students of serious consequences involved in breach of discipline. Student spoken to more than twice is asked to leave room and cannot return until given permission by principal. Sometimes involves loss of library privileges for several days. Library contains 2059 square feet and has seating capacity of about 100. Constant patrol not necessary but certain periods of day, especially last in afternoon and evening, harder on morale than others. Room well arranged and easily supervised. Thoro and wise co-operation of principal great aid.

11. Tradition for many years has been that library was place for study and not conversation. Librarians have always been firm. Constant supervision, but in friendly manner. A few who do not co-operate occasionally asked to absent themselves for a period of days.

12. Very little whispering permitted even about assignments, because that is usually excuse given when conversation was about entirely foreign subject. Librarian hardly knows how success of enforcement has been brought about. Has spent much effort in trial and from several different sources. Faculty supervisors tried for a while but soon discontinued. Certain seats assigned to those who would talk, separating them from chums. Afterwards students allowed to choose own seats and those who talked reported to discipline committee or Dean of College and no conference held between librarian and offenders. This arrangement unsatisfactory. Students felt librarian was a spy. Procedure now as follows: Letter form prepared and given to offenders. First offense, one day suspension from all reading room privileges; second, two weeks; third, for remainder of year. Took one term to accomplish result even partially satisfactorily but for last three and a half years conduct has been excellent. Student assistants at charging desk supposed to notify librarian if there is any disturbance. Rarely necessary. Librarian believes morale is high because curriculum requires so much reference work and librarian has full backing of all faculty members in enforcing quiet. Those who are inclined to disturb refrain because of fear of reproach on part of majority of students.

13. Librarian has achieved approximately full enforcement by constant oversight of room, not by constant patrol. Attempt to break required silence promptly handled. Student morale does not automatically take care of situation. Con-

tinuous insistence necessary to enlist co-operation. Reading room approximately 56 x 41 feet, with seating capacity of 140. Overcrowded condition makes enforcement difficult. Hallway adjacent to reading room provided with chairs and students who wish to converse asked to adjourn to that place. Seven years of patience and polite firmness necessary to create present attitude.

14. Policy of honor system which has been carried out for nearly twenty years responsible for present high level of decorum. Room 54 x 70 feet with seats for 75 students. No other places available for working together except student offices on third floor of library building.

15. No trouble with students but faculty are a bit difficult. At beginning of year classes in library economy talked to about discipline. Usually all readers change during ten-minute period between classes. Seldom takes more than ten minutes to get things quieted down again. If students forget, a look or smile is often all that is necessary. No patrol of room. Sometimes suggest that students go elsewhere to converse.

16. Rather hard definitely to state reasons for good enforcement. Librarian suggests as follows:

1. Most of students of foreign parentage and more tractable than the more active, more rebellious younger generation of Americans.

2. Large majority of students truly earnest and desire quiet place for study, even those of lesser abilities.

3. Room not so large as to be at any point far from central desk. A shake of head at offender usually sufficient. If not, offender asked to interview president who is excellently able to imbue proper attitude, including lack of any trace of resentment for correction. Librarian thinks this is true source of morale. In two years not more than six students out of enrollment of 400 have been sent to president and these have been successfully handled and have probably added to general morale.

17. Has no study hall. Most-called-for newspapers are kept on separate tables in Rotunda, where quiet conversation is allowed. Librarian takes charge of reading and reference rooms during evening period. Librarian has to "get after them" but they soon know she means business. Student morale not especially high. Student government functions so long as faculty is on deck. Some upstairs rooms might be used as seminars if desired but professors are not anxious to begin that kind of work. College has one immense dormitory for both boys and girls and recitation rooms are in same building. So much opportunity for visiting and fooling around in dormitory that there is no need to seek library for outlet.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN AMERICAN CULTURAL LIFE

By DR. ADOLPH JÜRGENS

Of the Bibliotheksausschuss, Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft

Concluded from our number of May 15.

HOW THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LOOKS AT THE LIBRARY

THE American concept of the word "library" is decidedly different from the European. Hitherto Europe seems better supplied than America with special libraries for the many-sided scientific and technical problems. The American librarian does not want to be a keeper of books! The library is to represent a centre of intellectual life. This impression struck me clearly in the first days of my stay in America, especially in the participation taken by the public opinion of America in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the A. L. A. Among the organizations sending congratulations was the American Bankers' Association whose president in a long address expressed his conviction that "Dollars and Books make America the most powerful state in the world."* In Germany a man holding such a position would scarcely express himself in that way, certainly not on such an occasion. On the other hand the universal appreciation of the library stood out in the congratulatory message from the president of the American Federation of Labor, which in a way represents the equally weighty part played by the people, as opposed to capital, and also in the expression of good wishes from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which specially emphasized self education by means of the library. But the universal appreciation of the library in this respect was made very plain on the trip the foreign delegates made thru the cities and universities of the country. Then we met men and women of the best classes, were dined by the mayors of gigantic cities and driven in automobiles thru those cities, were the guests of important learned societies, were the guests of rich people at their country estates—all this made it plain how the libraries were esteemed. With that, one fundamental difference stood out clearly so far as the German libraries are concerned. American libraries of all types, even those supported entirely by the State, rejoice in a body of trustees in addition to the technical staff, and these trustees take an active part

in the affairs of the library, do not merely represent it to the public, but try to advance the interests of the library by means of their own efforts, in much the same way as do the circles of "friends" of German libraries. Typical of such efforts comes to mind the White collection in Cleveland, collected by the venerable president of the Board of Trustees, given in his life time, still enjoying his most searching care, distinguished by his loving devotion that extends to such details as design of its bookplate. The White library is an oasis of a purely research collection in an immense mass of books devoted otherwise to popular education. Many trustees are also members of the A. L. A. Often they form the actual administrative body of the library, going far beyond the rôle of participation customary with our library commission.*

The newspapers are much more responsive to the wishes of libraries than with us, with the result that library influence and appreciation grow stronger and stronger with the public. Without this universal conviction of the importance of the library as a factor in self education held thruout the mass of the people, the personal experience and the gratitude of the man who has done most for development of the American library world, Andrew Carnegie, would have found it difficult to have carried the movement of the great foundations it reached, if he had not been sure that he expressed the general attitude of the public.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE STATE

For the position the public library holds in the State I refer in general to what Hermann Escher has told about it.** He treated particularly of the library law of Massachusetts. I merely recall that thirty-six out of the forty-seven [ought to be forty-eight, of course] states in the Union have their own library laws. If the provision of state library commissions and of traveling libraries, of reading competitions among the children, and other matters often covered by these laws, if these things belong to fields that with us are simply a matter of official order—Germany has now some twelve pro-

*A researching of memory and a rereading of the message from Mr. Wells as printed on page 279 of the report of the Atlantic City Conference make one wonder if this is a correct or accurate summary.—Translator.

*I shall treat later the position of the university libraries.

** Aus dem Amerikanischen Bibliothekswesen. 1923. p. 14.

vincial library commissions that include a large part of the realm—the fact carries a good deal of weight when you reflect that library work has been deemed worthy of statutory regulation in so many cases. Legal action by most of the States, be it emphasized here, gives first permission to the communities to levy a tax for libraries, fixed by law at a certain rate and usually two to four mills to the dollar; second, assures frequent supervision and advice by the State.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY

And if we lessen the circle in which we consider the position of the public library, we come to city and municipality. I first came to understand the pleasure the American takes in his library when after a wearisome passing of row after row of dwellings without a single historical or architectural appeal I came upon one of the library buildings so artistically decorated: the Boston Public Library with its paintings by Puvis de Chavannes, or the art centre of Detroit where the library forms the cultural focus of the city with the new museum of Dr. Valentiner, the German historian of art, standing close by. Or when I reached one of the attractive and artistic branch libraries of one of these cities that, in the midst of monotonous stretches of dwellings (in classic or gothic styles) provided a focus standing sharply out of the ordinary every-day life. In their interior decoration also they often adapt German motifs and follow aims quite similar to those of our organizations for popular culture, associations for teaching art, etc. In Europe, particularly in Germany, a special demand for special libraries has shown itself for some time, so that we have in respectable measure good libraries of chambers of commerce; in America the public library has understood how to centralize all these demands, not always perhaps to best advantage, and to develop them into a more extended foundation for public estimation of the public library. If this takes the form of a business branch library and thereby assures this newest development of a certain independence, this type joins to the German trait of specializing the advantage of activity, a field wherein the American librarian shines. This branch will certainly become known to, and be more completely used by, a much larger portion of the community than with our institution even tho the latter be partially more richly equipped. This is due to the fact that the American librarian seeks to be a distributor of information quite as much as a collector of material relating to his special field. In this phase of the work one may count on more extensive development.

Let me here drop a word about the organization of this information service, which explains much of the favorable attitude towards the public library on the part of the citizens. The Library tries its best to answer all inquiries that come to it, whether by telephone or letter or word of mouth. In the larger libraries there is an impressive information service staff. Frequently the information desk is the first thing that greets the visitor on entrance. Of course this service in the larger libraries is confined largely to the directing of the inquirer to the special reading rooms. Posters with information about the library carry the hope of attracting more readers, and thus this service gradually develops into an end in itself, as a result of the way the American librarian comes to take a comprehensive view of his rôle, while the German librarian generally hides his telephone number in a shame-faced manner and thinks he has done enough when he displays his books for use as far as he is capable. To be sure I must not conceal my doubt whether such an information service at public expense might not be forbidden by our poverty. These countless questions cover, I was told, such things as the family connections of the Prince of Wales or Queen Marie of Rumania. The marriage prospects of the Queen's children sound like back stairs gossip, and do not seem quite fitting to a program of general culture. But I did get an impression that the service was worth its cost in the field of economics, as for example, in the economics division of the New York Public Library with its collection of 300,000 volumes in the field of economics. This impression was confirmed by my examination of the carefully kept journal of the incoming inquiries, kindly put at my service by Mr. Sawyer. And the information service directed by the Public Printer in the Government Printing Office with its stock of 350,000 volumes of official documents of the United States is equally satisfactory. Here it has the task each day of handling 2,000-4,000 queries relating to the activities of the government in certain fields and to its publications, these answers being based on the extensive library of the office and serving to confirm the good opinion of the office held throughout the land. Similar things could be said for a great many libraries. But it scarcely seems a service that ought to be maintained out of public funds when one sees an inquirer turn to the information desk for news about current theatrical productions and there have the programs of the week laid before him. But where are you going to draw the line if you admit the principle of giving information as proper for the scheme of service?

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The commanding position of the public library within the city is based on the general supply of books in the schools thru the central source, and on the fact that hitherto there have been no general school libraries, contrary to our practice. In this respect the motto of the A. L. A. certainly resounds loudly: the provision of a school library for every school and the appointment of a capable, trained librarian to administer this school library. That called for the supplying of many thousand new libraries and new places, heralded by the slogan: the centre of the school of tomorrow will be the librarian. In contrast to this dominating impression of the public library in the American library world the central research libraries necessarily take a second place, since the great public libraries with their reference departments are certainly to be considered as providing research libraries. But the great university libraries, the Widener Library at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Ann Arbor, and Chicago, particularly the Library of Congress in Washington—the national library that furnishes its greatest service by standing as the measuring rod for all the libraries in the country—as well as the reference libraries devoted to special fields, such as the John Crerar or the Newberry Library in Chicago, and the numerous gigantic collections of the various government departments in Washington—all these are necessary for the student who wishes to round out his picture of the whole American library system. The cultural influence of the public library thruout the country is increased by the earnest efforts of the A. L. A. for the improvement of library training and further by an increasing specialization of the primary problems that in turn calls for more highly trained librarians.

It is incontestable that the American public library has already shown itself as an important factor in the foreign estimation of American culture. It was impressive to see how European countries thru their representatives at Atlantic City showed themselves in a certain sense children of this American mother, and how the Chinese professor, in spite of the glory of libraries in the Middle Kingdom for three thousand years, mentioned with vigorous gratitude the recent development of a library system following the American plan and in largest measure supported by American money. It is easy to understand also how Russia eagerly imitates American ways of popular education in libraries and by means of the book. But the library systems of Norway, Denmark and Sweden (the latter in part) are also strongly influenced by America, and we too must not forget

the impression that Nörrenberg brought back from the States thirty years ago. The A. L. A. tried particularly to carry on propaganda in France and Belgium for better understanding between nations and for an effort to draw them closer to one another by means of its post-war work and by the services it rendered the American army of occupation. It is this spirit that led to the development of the International Library School from the Library School originally begun for French librarians in connection with the American Library in Paris. This is to take care of European needs, just as there are already library schools in China. The trip to various American libraries conducted by the A. L. A., on which were taken twenty-five delegates from some fifteen different countries by means of help from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, showed most admirably to what a height the public libraries had risen, just as it was most fruitful for a spirit of understanding among the nations. After we have briefly sketched the position of the American public library in the national consciousness of the American people, in the American State, in the community and in the way the outside world looks at it, we must take a glance at another side of American life in order to understand completely the position of the public library.

THE SCHOOL AS BACKGROUND

It is its relation to the school that has brought the American public library to its brilliant development as an element in the culture of the country. As I am not capable of settling this point myself let me call for support of my thesis an address on "The New School" delivered at Atlantic City. In this proper emphasis was given to the great advance made by the school system of the United States in the last few years; in many universities scientific study of pedagogy has been taken up very earnestly. Numerous Teachers Colleges have been founded. A particular technique of school administration has been developed. But when it is announced with joy that in the last few years 200,000 students have sought development in summer schools, these figures express too superficial a point of view to the man that looks beneath the surface as Just Everstein in Wilhelm Raabe's *Alte Nester* not so long ago, spurned as a Latin teacher in Germany, won his spurs as a teacher in America. In particular it seems impossible in America to get pupils to attend school regularly, especially because the American child is called upon earlier to be a bread winner than the European child. In an article by J. C. Roos in *Libraries* (30:450, 1926) is set forth, for example, that recent figures of the United States

Bureau of Education show that ten million American children of school age are out of school, by which is not meant that they never have attended school but that they attend only occasionally. In Germany before the war our army records showed less than one-half of one per cent of illiteracy in the adult male population. In the United States the figures are higher than in any country of northern Europe, this advance being due to the large percentage of negroes. According to the *Daily News Almanac and Year Book*, 1906, page 267 (illiteracy in the United States) there were in the United States 4,900,000 illiterates (six per cent of the population) in the people over ten years old in 1900 who could not write any language, while in 1910 the figure had grown to 5,500,000 (7.7 per cent of the population). The native whites had a percentage of only 2, immigrants 13.1 per cent, negroes 22.9 per cent. If we keep this background before us we shall see how necessary is the public library in its present form for the spiritual education of the people, and we shall see how special weight is given to work with the young, to reading of adolescents, and to education for adults. That one and a half million native whites are included in these figures is explained by the difficulty of providing school facilities for children spread over a wide territory and by the very slight density of population of whole States. The government has seen clearly how necessary it is to develop special forms for schools under such circumstances, and it has striven mightily to improve conditions. For library work very exacting problems are set forth as a result of such conditions, a decidedly different condition from that confronting us. Certainly Germany will in future recognize the school as a primary element in popular education, particularly because the slender resources of our country call for the systematic development of all citizens, a condition difficult to supplant by self study. In that way we must renounce the advantages of volunteer education, so much to the taste of the self made man, making possible for a Carnegie the development of his personality, and weigh the interests of school and the library as an educative force by means of the general organization of our system of popular education; we must give other problems to school and library than are given in America, and must await other solutions from them. In my opinion the school must stand in the first line, a thing that must be the determining factor in the apportioning of our limited financial means.

THE FUTURE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

And now in closing, just a few words about the future of the American public library. I

here refer to the program suggested at Atlantic City by Dr. Belden, ex-president of the A. L. A., where he gave a careful survey of the situation, worked out very clearly. He demanded, first of all, new life for the treasures buried in the libraries, library extension—not in the sense of more libraries but rather the deepening and extending of "service" to every kind of popular education. In this he included work with immigrants, with the blind, with schools, with hospitals. As further points I mention development of specialists; adult education; bringing into the circle of the library these adults after they have received their education by their own efforts; scientific investigation of all phases of library work; the collecting of the unusual book, scientific books, treatises of special interest, as a complement of the public library; bibliographical enterprises; collection of phonograph records, of moving picture films; central book purchasing; the influencing of the book market; expansion of country libraries. Melvil Dewey declared himself a "thoro optimist" as to the public library, giving unhesitating support for the film and every other means of library work insofar as it promised greater results. In the same sense I am a firm believer in the yet greater success in store for the movement, even if it means perhaps a dissolving of the public library as the institution now stands. The age of the special library, particularly in connection with a large, general library, is going to assert itself here also, and particularly indeed by means of a deepening of popular culture.

WHAT LIBRARY OWNS THIS BOOK?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We have found a copy of Joseph Pennell's *Adventures of an Illustrator* among the books on our reference shelves and it does not belong to us.

It evidently belongs to some library for we can see where markings have been erased. The source marking looks as if it had been B.T.—?—5-24. The label was about three-fourths of an inch from the bottom, the plate must have been about one by two one-half inches. The call number was at the top of the page opposite the back of the title-page, and had a "cop. 1" after it. We can find no trace of an accession number anywhere.

If you can help us find where it belongs we will appreciate it very much.

CHARLOTTE E. EVANS, Librarian.
Erie (Pa.) Public Library.

SOME A.L.A. COMMITTEE REPORTS

PRESENT STATUS OF RECRUITING

WHEN THE first Recruiting Committee was appointed by the A.L.A. in 1920 libraries were finding themselves seriously understaffed. Library school classes were smaller than they had been. Library salaries had not kept pace with the advances made in other fields, nor with the steady increases in living costs. Many had left library positions because of the attraction of larger incomes in other kinds of work. To meet the immediate urgent need a committee was set up by the A.L.A. "to present the claims of librarianship as a vocation to young people," and a similar committee has been appointed each year since that time. Marked improvement in the problem has been seen since that first year. The succeeding reports of the A.L.A. Committee on Salaries indicate that library service is commanding better financial rewards in an increasing degree. Greater stability of staff has been secured by the establishment of definitely graded service with regular, and, to an extent, automatic increases in salary. The library schools have increased in number and have shown a heavy increase in enrollment in spite of the fact that quite generally entrance requirements have been raised.

The Committee for 1927-28, surveying the field with the aid of the directors of all the library schools, now concludes that the need for widespread recruiting is less urgent than it was. Rather than merely interesting more people in library work, it is increasingly important that the best-qualified ones should be interested. The need for certain types of workers is as marked as ever, however. The shortage of properly equipped workers with children has been marked since the first days of the Recruiting Committee, and the situation is apparently little improved. With the setting up of state schemes for library service in the entire public school system, the shortage of people trained for this form of work is every year more acute. The percentage of men being trained in the library schools has not been raised to any considerable degree, with the result that capable men from library schools are, because of the demand, being hurried into executive positions without opportunity for experience or thoró grounding in routine.

Particular groups that should be reached in presenting the advantages of the library profession as a life-work include college students, vocational advisers, college faculties, business library assistants, and high school students. Librarians have exceptional opportunities to in-

terest the two latter groups. In business libraries, members of the organization who are acting as file clerks, statistical workers, etc., who may possess educational qualifications to fit themselves for library work of professional grade, are proper subjects for approach; and the high school librarian is in a peculiarly strategic position to help young people formulate a proper program of college work in preparation for professional training later.

The Board of Education for Librarianship reports co-operation with the Recruiting Committee, and it has also distributed posters and pamphlets calling attention to library work for college men and women. In this connection, the Committee suggests the preparation of a statement in a size suitable for enclosure in an envelope, the present form being of large page size. The Board has discussed the curriculum for the training of workers in special libraries with the Special Libraries Association, and the preparation of museum librarians with the Association of American Museums. Information about scholarships and fellowships available to librarians has been published in the *Bulletin* and other library periodicals. Investigation shows that about 150 library school students are working part time to help pay their expenses, but that only about 35 are receiving scholarships and 22 aid from loan funds. Three foundations have granted fellowships to librarians.

PUBLICITY FOR LARGE AND SMALL LIBRARIES

LIBRARIANS in larger cities are more dependent on newspaper articles and the educational value of exhibits than are librarians of the smaller places, who are able to make more personal contacts, reports the A.L.A. Committee on Publicity. There has been a decided increase in the quality and quantity of library exhibits during the past year. Children's Book Week and state and agricultural fairs offered the best opportunities for effective exhibits. Texas had a little house built for a county fair and papered it with book covers. A story map of the Panhandle was also used to advance the county library in that part of Texas. In Utah an exhibit of small sculpture in soap was used with good effect; in Arizona, a collection of rare maps on the Southwest, and in Iowa, an exhibit of articles made by mountain folk in Kentucky. Newspaper publicity in some of the larger cities, such as St. Louis, Seattle, and Milwaukee has been striking.

For the smaller towns, the most effective publicity was apparently thru the participation of the library in the group activities and interests of the town. Williston, N. D., was particularly successful in centering the attention of parents and children and in making it the center of many intellectual and some social activities during the year. State librarians and members of library commissions also found group talks and group associations most useful for their purposes. Some are inclined to favor special magazines, such as farm and business journals, rather than general newspaper publicity, on the ground that it is more direct and therefore more effective. Library publicity thru group action was particularly successful in Iowa, California, Oregon and Montana. New Mexico made good use of the farm journals, and Alabama of religious papers.

Concerning the usefulness of radio there is some difference of opinion. Some librarians who have employed it have found a decided response and an increased use of the library as a result. Others reported it as unsatisfactory. It is possible, suggests the Committee, that the increased use of the radio for propaganda of all kinds is weakening its advertising value.

Forty-two committeemen represented as many states this year, enabling the Publicity Committee to collect information about publicity in one place and to send copy and suggestions from A.L.A. Headquarters to the various committeemen for local use. Reports from thirty-three states are summarized in the Committee's annual report. Difficulty was experienced in adapting A.L.A. news releases to local press conditions in California and in Montana, where they were found to be too much in essay form for newspaper use. Virginia used them when they could be incorporated in a local news item. Minnesota farm journals were inclined to handle only county library news. Newspapers have been liberal with space in North Carolina, Vermont, and in the smaller towns of Wisconsin. The attitude in Iowa was "friendly, but not enthusiastic." All West Virginia papers were found willing to print library news, and one library has an agreement with the local editor to send a reporter twice a week for news. Radio publicity did not appeal to Oregon librarians, but was used with some effect in Colorado and Indiana. The Fort Wayne Public Library, in the latter state, has paid advertising in theatre programs.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CO-OPERATION

EFFORT has been transferred from one of getting co-operation from the Library of Congress in the A. L. A. plans, into getting maximum co-

operation from the libraries with the Library of Congress in its plans, reports Ernest C. Richardson, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Bibliography. This is the result of the adoption of all the main factors of the A. L. A. plans by the Library of Congress as a part of its project for the enlargement of bibliographical apparatus, and the grant by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of fifty thousand dollars a year for five years, for the purpose of such enlargement, beginning with the Union Finding List and the List of Special Collections in American Libraries. The gift became available September 1, 1927, and work has been organized on these two main operations under the direction of Ernest Kletsch and William Dawson Johnston, respectively.

The Union Catalog, which was estimated on September 1 as containing two million cards of one and a half million titles, is now estimated to contain four million entries of three million titles, including the wholesale inclusion of one million L. C. printed cards, and the quarter of a million titles of the union catalog of periodicals of the District of Columbia.

The beginning of work on the author union finding list has produced a somewhat unexpected urgency on the part of research workers for a subject catalog. This will be attended to in due course as part of the bibliographical project of the Library of Congress already mentioned. Other records contemplated are a union catalog of the District of Columbia, a foreign location catalog, a union list of codices, a list of first-needed books of learning and research, and a bibliographical catalog. In approaching a wholesale solution of the great problem of information as to what literature exists, it has already been suggested by the Committee on Bibliography that the salvage of the three million unprinted titles of the *International Catalog of Scientific Literature* thru a simple card file and information service seems the best common-sense approach for concrete action, says Dr. Richardson.

Urgent representation has been made by theological libraries that their field has been unduly neglected by the A. L. A., the Library of Congress and the agencies for the promotion of scientific learning generally, while their activity, especially in the field of comparative religion, has been increasing rapidly. The Committee recommends that the A. L. A. Executive Board solicit a minimum of \$20,000 for the year beginning September 1, for organizing a general co-operation of theological libraries along the whole line of library co-operation—choice of books, classification, cataloging, periodical indexing, etc. This would be expended under the Librarian of Congress. The Committee sug-

gests that where endowments can be secured for continuous conduct of bibliographical projects, these can now be cared for by a Trust Fund Board established by an act of Congress in 1925-26.

A. L. A. FINANCIAL REPORTS

DETAILED financial reports form an important section of the recently issued *Annual Reports* of the American Library Association, thus carrying out the suggestion made by John Cotton Dana to the Council last December that "a public institution like the A.L.A. should, if it spends large sums, insist that its members be kept fully informed of all its activities; that is, it should tell fully and clearly how and why it spends money, and to what persons it is paid; its financial reports should not be merely accurate, as ours are, but in full detail." (L. J. 53:93. 1928).

The amounts that follow represent receipts and disbursements for various activities of the A.L.A. in 1927: Board on the Library and Adult Education, \$19,917, \$16,671; Board of Education for Librarianship, \$28,568, \$29,098; the *Booklist*, \$20,834, \$21,399; Books for Europe, \$2,515, \$2,454; Books for Everybody, no expenditures, 1927 balance \$372.40; Building Fund, no expenditures, balance at end of 1927 \$581.42; Charters Curriculum Study, \$17,696, \$18,349 (there was a balance from the previous year of \$5,285); Contingent Fund, \$6,933, \$6,577; Editor and Proofreader, \$7,511, \$7,629; Educational Adviser, \$3,312, \$3,300 (balance from previous year \$62); Fiftieth Anniversary, \$1,168 (overdraft); Foreign Government Serials, \$1,500, \$297; Headquarters, \$19,831, \$20,792; International Library Co-operation, \$1,900, \$1,256; Library Extension, \$15,039, \$14,919; Membership and Conference, \$39,982, \$39,891 (of which salaries accounted for \$13,190, printing of *Proceedings and Handbook* for 1927, \$3,600, and for 1926, \$5,000); Paris Library School, balance, January 1927, \$22,368, receipts, \$5,885 (overdraft), expenditures, \$19,944; Publishing, \$85,630, \$79,553; Reading Courses, \$8,116, \$8,682 (balance from previous year \$1,758); Special Membership and Endowment, \$1,918, \$7,686; Summer Institute, \$976, \$414; Survey, \$7,744, \$6,755; Textbooks, \$9,082, \$10,641 (balance from previous year, \$17,285); War Funds, \$1,058, \$7,619 (balance from previous year, \$27,768).

The salaries of the A.L.A. staff are also published for the first time. The table of departmental salaries shows that the executive assistant in the Library and Adult Education work receives \$6,000; the executive assistant of the Board of Education for Librarianship, \$4,000; the editor of the *Booklist*, \$3,300, and the

specialist in children's literature, \$2,700; staff member of the Curriculum Study, \$3,000; Editor, \$4,000, and Proofreader, \$3,200; Educational Adviser (Dr. William F. Russell) \$3,000; editor, Foreign Government Serials, \$3,500; executive assistant, Library Extension, \$4,000; acting secretary, Membership and Conference, \$2,400; part-time director, Paris Library School, \$2,167, resident director, \$4,200; Publishing—assistant in charge of sales, \$3,600; assistant in charge of Reading Courses, \$2,100; half-time executive assistant, Special Membership and Endowment Solicitation, \$1,800. General Office salaries include, in part: Secretary, \$8,500; assistant secretary, \$6,500; three stenographers, \$5,640; disbursing officer and office manager, \$3,600; librarian, \$2,200; editor of *Bulletin* in charge of publicity \$2,750. Two-thirds of the assistant secretary's salary is budgeted in Paris Library School and Board of Education.

FLETCHER Pratt's "Glance at the Public Libraries" in the June *American Mercury* is a widesweeping one, and reaches such customary conclusions as "Censorship is only one manifestation of the lush growth of the new library technique, which has been invented apparently with the idea of making an easy thing as difficult as possible." Words of approval are meted out to the Buffalo and Newark Public Libraries and to the Library of Congress. Statements of fact as opposed to those of opinion seem to have been verified with some care, except for a reference to *Six Eminent Victorians* (*sic*) and this familiar error: "The fund established by the obliging Mr. Carnegie makes it easy; all the city has to do is furnish the books; the Carnegie fund will put up the imitation Greek temple and even the funerary vegetation around it." The Carnegie Corporation no longer makes grants for library buildings.

STATISTICS and legislation for Canadian libraries receive consideration in Part III (p. 153-206) of the *Annual Survey of Education in Canada* 1926 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa: F. A. Acland, Printer to the King, 1928, pap., 209 p., 50c.). The alphabetical list of libraries, tables of statistics for libraries of Canada at latest date reported, note on Canadian library commissions, and section on library legislation in each of the provinces, with table showing library development as shown by legislation, supplement the series of illustrated articles on Canadian libraries published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* last year prior to and following the Toronto conference.

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS IN CITIES OVER 200,000 FOR 1926—1926/27

Compiled by Marjorie Zinkie, Librarian at A.L.A. Headquarters

Cities	Year ending	Population World Almanac	Expenditures (ordinary)	Expenditure per capita	Book Stock at end of fiscal year	Circulation	Expenditure per vol. circulated	Circulation per capita	Branches	Branches in separate buildings	Registered borrowers	Years in registration period
New York City												
N.Y.P.L., Circ.	Dec. 31, 1926	5,924,000	\$2,806,126.55	\$.47	2,420,834	17,817,292	\$.16	3.01	91	73	113,935 ^a	3
Brooklyn	Dec. 31, 1926	2,920,000	1,582,912.82	.512	1,151,893	9,411,167	.168	3.22	43	43	13,935 ^a	3
Queens	Dec. 31, 1926	2,210,000	890,685.11	.398	969,953	6,650,394	.137	2.97	28	23	420,011	3
Chicago	Dec. 31, 1926	764,000	332,528.62	.435	298,988	1,755,731	.1894	2.29	20	7	158,078	5
	Dec. 31, 1926	3,018,000	1,612,736.58	.54	1,454,232	11,611,107	.14	3.81	41	5	344,371	3
Philadelphia	Dec. 30, 1926	2,008,000	726,090.32	.36	692,163	4,099,977	.17	2.04	29	29	211,188	3
Detroit	June 30, 1927	1,290,000	1,165,984.00	.903	733,100	4,718,090	.247	3.66	22	18	247,455	3
Los Angeles	June 30, 1927	1,200,000	1,092,795.45	.91	746,033	6,449,189	.17	5.37	46	31	255,006	3
Cleveland	Dec. 31, 1926	960,000	1,481,259.18	1.54	1,050,617	6,918,737	.214	7.2	60	18	257,359	3
St. Louis	Apr. 30, 1927	842,614 ^a	524,989.48	.623	726,427	2,995,901	.175	3.55	13	7	152,566	3
Baltimore	Dec. 31, 1926	808,000	318,649.11	.39	507,576	1,096,709	.29	1.35	26	25	70,423	3
Boston	Dec. 31, 1926	787,000	997,090.00	1.26	1,388,439	3,499,137	.28	4.44	31	11	135,445	2
Pittsburgh		637,000	592,554.46	.93	782,644	2,573,808	.23	4.04	10	9		
Allegheny	Dec. 31, 1926		96,440.00	.68	183,625	537,519	.18	3.78	1	1		
Old City	Dec. 31, 1926		496,114.46	.78 ^a	599,019	2,036,289	.24 ^a	3.19 ^a	9	8	199,103	4
Milwaukee	Dec. 31, 1926	599,301 ^a	393,710.44	.656	709,945	3,986,200	.0987	6.65	15	3	135,422	3
San Francisco	June 30, 1927	567,000	298,788.72	.527	385,655	2,476,681	.12	4.36	14	14	107,879	3
Cincinnati	June 30, 1927	540,000	413,860.36	.7664	738,709	2,345,919	.1764	4.34	29	11	117,303	3
Buffalo	Dec. 31, 1926	538,016 ^a	291,230.91	.541	500,489	2,496,134	.116	4.6	10	9	206,018	3
Washington, D. C.	June 30, 1927	528,000	290,190.74	.519	307,471	1,407,499	.206	2.66	3	3	68,777	3
Newark	Dec. 31, 1926	459,000	340,898.81	.74	344,423	1,495,777	.23	3.25	5	4	75,407	3
Minneapolis	Dec. 31, 1926	434,000	428,565.00	.987	463,078	2,528,984	.169	5.8	21 ^a	9	153,064	5
New Orleans	Dec. 31, 1926	419,000	89,816.36	.21	226,783	730,463	.12	1.71	5	5	36,682	5
Seattle	Dec. 31, 1926	411,500	313,594.63	.76	389,814	2,373,929	.13 ^a	5.76	9	8	90,657	2
Kansas City	June 30, 1927	375,000	265,565.02 ^a	.708	439,257	1,635,387	.162	4.36	16	2	118,150	4
Indianapolis	June 30, 1927	367,000	371,983.55	1.01	443,326	2,095,581	.177	5.7	19	13	108,334	4
Louisville	Aug. 31, 1927	347,465	172,466.21	.496	282,039	1,419,824	.121	4.08	15	9	60,671	5
Portland	Oct. 31, 1926	340,710	312,091.05	.92	429,730	2,531,481	.12	7.58	18	11	137,502	5
Jersey City	Dec. 31, 1926	318,000	229,229.31	.72	280,735	1,529,519	.15	4.81	10	6	115,435	2
Rochester	Dec. 31, 1926	316,786 ^a	222,092.40	.70	175,173	1,720,581	.13	5.4	10	3	65,535	3

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS BOOKS 1927-1928

THIS list of thirty-five books published during the library year, furnished by the publishers for the Religious Book Round Table exhibit in connection with the A.L.A. Conference, 1928, is selected by Frank Grant Lewis, Chester, Pa. Books especially suitable for the smaller library are starred.

Abbott, L. F. *Twelve Great Modernists*. Doubleday. 1927. \$3.50.

Baker, E. D. *Worship of the Little Child*. Cokesbury. 1927. 75c.

*Barton, Bruce. *What Can a Man Believe?* Bobbs. 1927. \$2.50.

Beaven, A. W. *Putting the Church on a Full-time Basis*. Doubleday. 1928. \$2.

Bradford, Gamaliel. *D. L. Moody; a Worker in Souls*. Doran. 1927. \$3.50.

Burton, M. E. *New Paths for Old Purposes*. Missionary Education Movement. 1927. \$1.

Case, S. J. *Jesus; A New Biography*. University of Chicago Press. 1927. \$3.

Cutten, G. B. *Speaking With Tongues*. Yale University Press. 1927. \$2.50.

*Darr, V. C. *Children's Prayers, Recorded by Their Mother*. Pilgrim Press. 1928. \$1.25.

Dieffenbach, A. C. *Religious Liberty*. Morrow. 1927. \$1.50.

*Eddy, G. S. *Religion and Social Justice*. Doran. 1927. \$1.50.

Foakes-Jackson, F. J. *Peter, Prince of Apostles*. Doubleday. 1927. \$2.50.

*Fosdick, H. E. *Pilgrimage to Palestine*. Macmillan. 1927. \$2.50.

Frazer, J. G. *Man, God and Immortality*. Macmillan. 1927. \$3.

*Gilkey, C. W. *Present-Day Dilemmas, in Religion*. Cokesbury. 1928. \$1.50.

Hooker, E. R. *How Can Local Churches Come Together?* Home Missions Council. 1928. 25c.

Huxley, J. S. *Religion Without Revelation*. Harper. 1927. \$2.

Jacks, L. P. *Constructive Citizenship*. Doubleday. 1928. \$2.

*Jones, E. S. *Christ at the Round Table*. Abingdon. 1928. \$1.50.

Jones, R. M. *New Studies in Mystical Religion*. Macmillan. 1927. \$1.75.

Martindale, C. C. *Faith of the Roman Church*. Doran. 1927. \$2.

*Moehlman, C. H. *Story of the Ten Commandments*. Harcourt. 1928. \$2.50.

Niebuhr, Reinhold. *Does Civilization Need Religion?* Macmillan. 1927. \$2.

	Dec. 31, 1926	300,000	217,079.01	.76	288,920	1,534,113	.14	5.38	11	8	74,612	3
Denver	Dec. 31, 1926	297,000 ^a	222,741.34	.75	351,537	1,582,856	.139	5.33	4	4	77,031	5
St. Paul	Dec. 31, 1926	294,000 ^a	243,158.43 ^a	.827	227,763	1,452,922	.167	4.911	12	8	74,976	4
Toledo	Dec. 31, 1926	275,000	242,370.11	.881	331,083	1,046,908	.232	3.8	7	1	65,769	3
Providence	Dec. 31, 1926	261,000	168,147.10	.644	146,304	1,199,405	.1402	4.60	13	9	61,622	2
Oakland	June 30, 1927											
Atlanta	Dec. 31, 1926	250,000 ^a	103,450.80	.41	124,893	690,526	.15	2.7	9	4	68,552	5
Akron	Dec. 31, 1926	225,000	48,891.83	.217	61,366	400,848	.12	1.7	3	1	32,422	3
Birmingham	Aug. 31, 1927	217,500 ^a	130,031.90	.60	131,179	770,701	.17	3.54	9	5	62,687	5
Omaha	Dec. 31, 1926	215,400	110,009.21	.51	173,547	744,293	.15	3.45	4	2	43,995	3
Dallas	Apr. 30, 1927	200,000	41,461.73	.193	65,603	366,087	.105	1.83	1	1	75,000	5

Note: Statistics are furnished by the individual libraries.

^aCity and county

^bCity only

^cOne year's registration only

^dNo fixed period

^eEstimated April 1926

^f1926 Census Bureau estimate plus county

^gestimate

^hState Census 1925

ⁱBranches actually in operation

^jNo central library maintenance, and heat for only 2 branches included

^kComputation made at Headquarters

^lEstimate

^mCity only

ⁿToo high an estimate

^oCirculation and expenditures cover city school district, a somewhat larger area

^pWorld Almanac 1928

- Oxenham, John, pseud. *"Gentlemen—the King!"* Pilgrim Press. 1928. 75c.
 Robinson, W. J. *What I Believe*. Eugenics Publishing Company. 1927. \$2.50.
 Sheppard, H. R. L. *Impatience of a Parson*. Doubleday. 1928. \$2.
 *Smith, G. B. *Current Christian Thinking*. University of Chicago Press. 1928. \$2.
 *Soares, T. G. *Religious Education*. University of Chicago Press. 1928. \$2.50.
 Spinka, Matthew. *Church and the Russian Revolution*. Macmillan. 1927. \$2.50.
 Stewart, George. *Resurrection in Our Street*. Doubleday. 1928. \$1.35.
 Streeter, B. H. and others. *Adventure; the Faith of Science*. Macmillan. 1928. \$2.
 Stuber, S. I. *How We Got Our Denominations*. Association Press. 1927. \$2.
 *Thompson, F. C. *Bob's Hike to the Holy City*. Kirkb.ide Bible Company. 1927. \$2.25.
 Vogt, V. O. *Modern Worship*. Yale University Press. 1927. \$2.
 Woelfkin, Cornelius. *Expanding Horizons*. Cokesbury. 1927. \$1.50.

SOME COMPARISON IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

By C. P. BABER

Librarian, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia

Note:

The figures in the last two spaces at extreme right of page represent, first what the entire library salary budget amounts to per capita of student body, and second, the ratio the cost of student help bears to the entire library salary budget.

	Number of full-time library staff members	Average total number of hours of student work per week in library during academic school year	Total student enrollment during academic year 1926-1927	Total for salaries of full-time library staff members for last fiscal year	Total for student help in the library for last fiscal year	For explanation of these last two columns see "Note" in upper left corner of this page	
Brown University	23	210	2093	\$36,470	\$2,500	\$18+	6+
Carleton College	5	256	858	9,700	3,734	15+	27+
Central St. T. Col. Mich.	3	190	1367	6,900	—	—	—
Clark University	7	40	300	16,000	645	55+	3+
Colo. St. Ag. Col.	6	62	1093	11,010	—	—	—
Col. St. T. Col.	—	142	1650	12,050	—	—	—
Dartmouth College	18	325	2100	31,000	3,800	16+	10+
University of Denver	4	—	1200	6,000	567	5+	8+
Duke University	11	130	1500	20,600	1,300	14+	5+
Emory University	9	96	1437	12,030	1,000 ¹	9+	7+
George Wash. Univ., Wash., D. C.	2	—	5478	5,800	1,500	1+	20+
Ind. St. Nor. Sch., T. Haute.	8	76	4892	15,879	1,320	3+	7+
Iowa State College	28	230	4400	42,200	4,200	10+	9+
Kans. St. Ag. Col.	10	194 ²	3100	18,300	3,087	6+	14+
Kans. St. T. Col. Emporia	8	589	1800	14,950 ³	10,339	14+	40+
Kans. St. T. Col. Hays	3	130	589	5,400	1,500	11+	21+
University of Kansas	21	722	4429	31,250	10,612	9+	25+
Nebraska St. T. Col., Kearney	3	100	730	4,680	1,531	8+	24+
N. Y. St. Col. for T. Albany	2	10	1134	4,200	100	3+	2+
Northwestern University	18	401	4273 ⁴	39,500	6,600	10+	11+
Notre Dame University	6	156	2774	11,034	—	—	—
Oberlin College	20	—	1839	36,539	3,002	21+	7+
Pa. St. T. Col. Mansfield	2	30	801	—	—	—	—
Pomona College	5	189	952	10,054	3,438	14+	25+
Purdue University	7	60	3553	12,340	—	—	—
Rice Institute	5	—	1250	—	—	—	—
Rochester University	13	—	915	25,304	4,236	32+	14+
Smith College	10	78	2000	16,554 ⁴	1,000	8+	5+
S. W. Tex. T. Col., San Marcos	4	480	1313	6,300	2,600	6+	29+
Wash. Univ. St. Louis	27	—	3500	22,098 ⁵	3,272 ⁵	7+	12+
Winona St. T. Col., Min.	2	24	574	3,230	260	6+	7+

¹ Exclusive of summer school.

² Including summer session.

³ Liberal Arts only.

⁴ For year 1923-'24.

⁵ General Library only.

⁶ Represents the present fiscal year (July 1, 1927—

July 1, 1928)

THE SECOND CONGRESS OF MEXICAN LIBRARIANS

LIBRARIES are not new institutions in Mexico where the Aztec kings had their collections of manuscripts and maps and where printing has been done steadily since 1537. The professional librarian, however, is rather rare, which explains why Mexico, so old in libraries, is so young in library associations. In casting about, therefore, to do some missionary work, the A. L. A. and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace could not have made a happier choice when it was decided to invite a delegation of Mexican librarians to make a tour of American libraries and attend the annual meeting of the A. L. A. at West Baden.

The invitation might have gone by letter or by deferred cable at so much per twenty words, but in a country where courtesy is the most pronounced national trait, a personal delivery of the invitation was deemed highly important.

Accordingly, at the invitation of the Ministry of Education and the officials of the Second Congress of Mexican Librarians the President of the A. L. A. designated the secretary of the Association, Carl H. Milam, the chairman of the Committee on Library Co-operation with Hispanic Peoples, John T. Vance, and Nathan Van Patten, director of Libraries at Stanford University, to represent the Association before the Second Congress and to carry the invitation. Messrs. Vance and Van Patten also represented the Library of Congress and Stanford University, respectively.

On April 15th, the day before the opening of the Second Congress, the American delegation met at Mexico City, as it was necessary to get acclimated in that high altitude before discussing library problems in a foreign tongue. This was accomplished by promenading among the majestic cypresses of Chapultepec Forest and listening to the beautiful Mexican folk music as played *al fresco* by the Presidential orchestra who were garbed in the typical native costumes.

It was good to be in old Mexico. What an interesting spot for a gathering of librarians, one thought. But as in all high altitudes it is possible to go full steam ahead for a few days without feeling the exertion, events moved so rapidly and experiences were so varied within the week of the Congress that they are recalled with difficulty.

However, one remembers among the high spots the enthusiastic opening of the Second Congress, attended by important government officials and foreign diplomats and consuls, as well as the foreign representatives, which took place in the old consistory of the San Ildefonso Convent, now occupied by the Public Prepara-

tory School. Here in the seventeenth century carved stalls, the delegates listened to addresses of welcome in English and Spanish or mounted the tribune to respond in either language.

Daily sessions were held at ten each morning in the consistory, adjournment being made at one o'clock each afternoon to attend special exhibitions, the most interesting being a collection of Japanese prints in the National Library, manuscripts in the National Museum, engravings in the National School of Fine Arts, and modern Mexican printing in the Library of the Secretariat of Public Education. The evening sessions, held at seven o'clock, consisted of single lectures, and were held successively in the library of the Alzate Society, the National Library, the Miguel Cervantes, the Iberoamericana and the Library of Social Sciences.

Each of the American delegates was accorded the honor of presiding as vice-president of the Congress at one of the morning sessions whereat they had an opportunity to discuss American library methods and problems. At one of the evening sessions Mr. Milam repeated his Edinburgh stereopticon lecture on American library work and received an equally enthusiastic reception.

Altho there are actually few professional librarians in Mexico the daily sessions of the Congress were well attended, and great interest was manifested in modern library problems, many enthusiastic debates taking place. The Department of Libraries, of course, took a prominent part in the work of the Congress, as the whole library movement has been fostered by the Mexican Government thru that department of the Secretariat of Public Education.

A number of the public and departmental libraries were visited by the members of the delegation. The Lincoln Library had an especial interest for the Americans, having been dedicated by Lindbergh during his good will flight, and containing American and English publications for the most part. It also had the added attraction of being directed by the very intelligent young señorita Juana Manrique de Lara who had studied library economy at Columbia University. Several of the public libraries were presided over by earnest young women, who seemed to be doing their jobs as well as their sisters to the north.

As the Mexican people are among the most hospitable people in the world it need not be said that the delegation received many attentions from the government officials and individual friends as well. Some that will long be remem-

bered were a luncheon at the quaint old San Angel Inn, given by the Secretary of Public Education, Dr. José Manuel Puig y Casauranc, a visit to the famous pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, presentation to President Calles at Chapultepec Castle, and an automobile ride over the modern asphalt highway to Puebla where we visited the Palafox Library dating from the early part of the seventeenth century.

Our own compatriots were no less hospitable, special attentions being shown the delegation by our popular ambassador and Mrs. Dwight Whitney Morrow, Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, the well known archaeologist, and owner of the famous Casa Alvarado, our Consul General and Mrs.

Alexander Weddell, patrons of art and letters, and others.

Need one add that the invitation of the A. L. A. and the Carnegie Endowment was accepted in due course and five of the six delegates were appointed by the Secretary of Education before the American delegation left for the north? The mission of friendship was at an end. They thought they had carried a good measure of good will down to Mexico, but like the wealth of the Indies they brought as much or more back home. Viva Mexico!

A. L. A. Committee on Library
Co-operation with the Hispanic Peoples.
JOHN T. VANCE, Chairman.

PROPOSED SWISS UNION CATALOG

PLANS for a union catalog of foreign publications in Swiss libraries are outlined in the *Mémoire Concernant la Création d'un Catalogue Général et d'Un Service de Renseignements des Bibliothèques Suisses* by Marcel Godet, director of the Bibliothèque Nationale (Berne, 1927, pap., 17p.) Participation would be limited to the twenty-eight scientific and university libraries of more than 20,000 volumes in the country. Only books published ten years before the creation of the catalog would be registered; that is to say, if the catalog begins to function in 1930, works appearing prior to 1920 will be excluded. Swiss books will be left to the Bibliothèque Nationale to publish in a much enlarged monthly bulletin. Pamphlets of less than 100 pages will be excluded from the catalog unless the contents seem to be of extraordinary value. In close connection with the catalog, an information bureau will be established to function free of charge to participating libraries and for a small fee to others. The annual expense for cards, collation of entries sent by contributing libraries and staffing of the catalog and information bureau is estimated at 8,000 francs annually. This expense will be borne by the government, according to M. Godet's plans. He argues that the Bibliothèque Nationale is the logical place for locating both catalog and bureau, since it has the most complete collection of catalogs and supplements published by the libraries of all the cantons and is already closely connected with the Association of Swiss Librarians as publisher of the *Bulletin Collectif* and the Association's *Nouvelles*.

Other government-supported bibliographical works are cited in the course of M. Godet's argument. England has already printed the monumental British Museum catalog in 95 quarto volumes. France has issued 78 volumes,

or about half, of the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Prussia since 1905 has maintained a manuscript union catalog for the state library and ten university libraries, comprising more than two million cards. Its "Auskunfts-bureau der Deutschen Bibliotheken," an information bureau connected with the *Gesamtkatalog*, has affiliations with more than three hundred libraries. Under the name "Büchernachweisstelle der Oesterr. Bibliotheken" a similar information service was created in Vienna in 1920 which maintains close relations with the German bureau and is establishing a union catalog of the new accessions of Austrian libraries. The Bureau Central des Bibliothèques of Hungary, recently founded at Budapest, is preparing several bibliographical works. The Bibliothèque Royale at The Hague has a central card catalog of all the large Holland libraries and intends to incorporate titles from all the libraries of the Low Countries. Belgium has the great catalog at the Institut International de Bibliographie. Sweden has published at large expense more than forty volumes of a catalog of the new additions to its principal libraries. Italy has been publishing for some time a *Bulletin* of modern foreign works acquired by all the public libraries of the kingdom belonging to the State. The young states which were created by the World War are not content to lag behind. Poland and Latvia have both taken steps towards establishing union catalogs.

Public Library Service to Elementary Schools published by the Los Angeles Public Library developing teaching the use of libraries and the love of books to school children, has proven so popular that a reprint of the first edition has been made and copies may be obtained from the Los Angeles Public Library for twenty-five cents each.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JUNE 1, 1928

WHILE the conference of 1928 will not show a banner attendance with an advance register of fourteen hundred and midweek registration of twelve hundred, it will be notable for the gathering of librarians from the midwest and neighboring states, many of whom reached West Baden individually by automobile and may disappear without proper record of their participation. President Roden's address was awaited with lively interest and justified expectations. A distinctive feature gathering was the Saturday pre-conference meeting with the Mexican delegation, which had been pleasantly prefaced by the visit of the American delegation to the Mexican library congress, described in this issue by Mr. Vance. It was regretted that both M. Roland-Marcel, administrator-director of the Bibliothèque Nationale and Dr. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations, both of whom had been making a tour of inspection of American libraries, were recalled for attendance on June 1st at the committee meeting at Geneva in connection with the international library there, and were, both of them, disappointed as were the members of the A.L.A. at this necessary absence.

A most important paper of the conference was that presented in person by the Librarian of Congress in which Dr. Putnam outlines the remarkable bibliographical progress now in sight, made possible by the gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of \$50,000 a year for five years for this special purpose. With this should be read the report of the Committee on Bibliography, prepared by Prof. E. C. Richardson, its chairman, which complements Dr. Putnam's paper. It is not merely a national service but a world service which is thus happily initiated, and by the end of the five-year period the Library of Congress will have a systematized wealth of bibliographical knowledge hitherto unapproached and not before thought possible. Thru the international library service which is rapidly developing, abroad as well as here, such

material will be put at the disposal of libraries everywhere and its value in time-saving alone far outreaches the cost which will have been incurred. Unfortunately, such savings are not capable of statistical report and must be taken for granted. They are indeed incalculable and it is well that our senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States are co-operating with the work made possible thru private enlistments by increasingly liberal appropriations for the work at the Library of Congress.

ONE of the great services of the Library of Congress to all the libraries of the nation is in the cataloging which has made possible not only the card catalog, now so generally used in this country and so much appreciated in other countries, but the thoro work in special fields which are putting the treasures of the nation in available shape, as has been possible nowhere else. It is good, therefore, to note that Congress has made adequately increased appropriation in the library budget for more catalogers of first quality, whom the Librarian of Congress now hopes to get together from the several libraries which have been schools of experience in this specialty of library work. He therefore expresses the hope that libraries will be generous in giving up some of their best people for the Washington work which is assuming growing importance and reaching greater and greater value, not least for those libraries which do first-class cataloging within their own collections.

A CO-OPERATIVE enterprise which deserves library support is the *Political Handbook of the World*, recently published by co-operation between the Harvard University Press and the Yale University Press, at the initiative of the Council on Foreign Relations. It is devoted to an exposition of the party groups and their principles so far as they have principles in foreign countries from Great Britain to Japan, with statement of the alignment of the leading newspapers, as to all of which Americans are profoundly ignorant and often puzzled over cabled reports. For editors, professors of politics and political students this work is invaluable, and libraries which can afford to put it on their shelves should call it to the attention of these classes. This is quite different in scope from the *Statesman's Year Book*, which also belongs on the shelves of most libraries. Another gratifying manifestation of public spirit is the support by Adolph Ochs of the *American Year Book*, dis-

continued by previous publishers, to which as to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Mr. Ochs is devoting a good share of the fortune which the *New York Times*, is making for him from year to year. The notice of its discontinuance has apparently led to some discontinuance of library support, which should not be. This annual includes a review for the preceding year of the leading cultural and like fields, Mr. Milam contributing that on library matters, Prof. Schlesinger of Harvard University and others on literature, Superintendent Robinson G. Jones of Cleveland and others on education, Prof. Huebner of the University

of Pennsylvania and others on economics and business, and Prof. John A. Krout of Columbia University and many others on politics. The new volume of the *United States Statistical Abstract* is not yet ready, for like most government publications it lags behind the times. But when it comes, it is like that remarkable compendium of information, the *World Almanac*, necessary on even the most modest library shelves. These publications hark back to the *American Almanac* edited by Librarian Spofford from 1878 to 1891, which for many years helped to make his reputation as a man who knew all about everything.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

ONTARIO REGIONAL GROUP OF CATALOGERS

THE first year of the Ontario Regional Group of Catalogers was brought to a successful conclusion by the annual meeting held in the Reference Library, Toronto, on April 10, Miss Barnstead, chairman, presiding.

Miss Dingle of the Toronto Public Library presented, with interesting explanation and comment a "List of Useful Reference Books Received at the Toronto Public Library since January, 1927." Mimeographed copies of the list were provided for all members.

A most comprehensive and exceptionally interesting and suggestive paper on "Co-operative Cataloging: Its History and Possible Extension" was then read by Miss M. Edna M. Poole, librarian of the Academy of Medicine of Toronto. This was followed by a more localized but equally interesting and suggestive paper by Miss Janet S. Porteous, chief cataloger of Queen's University Library, Kingston, on "Co-operative Cataloging at Queen's University," in which she included some quotations from an article by Mr. Nathan van Patten, former librarian at Queen's University.

Both papers were most informative and so stimulating that prolonged and animated discussion followed, in the course of which it became evident that the members of the Group felt that there exists a real need for increased activity in the co-operative cataloging of Canadiana, that the Library of Queen's University has made a distinct and most valuable contribution in its pioneer work along these lines and that we should all now unite in some practical way to further the desirable end of having more cards printed co-operatively for all books, pamphlets and journals bearing Canadian imprint and also for books and pamphlets printed elsewhere that

deal primarily with subjects relating to Canada.

The following officers were elected to serve as the Executive Committee of the Group for 1928-1929: Chairman, Kate M. Gillespie, assistant librarian, University of Western Ontario; vice-chairman, Janet S. Porteous, chief cataloger, Queen's University Library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Gertrude Boyle, cataloging department, Toronto Public Library; representatives, M. Edna M. Poole, librarian, Toronto Academy of Medicine; Kathleen Moyer, librarian, Galt Public Library.

M. H. SKINNER, *Secretary*.

THE NEW YORK REGIONAL CATALOG GROUP

THE New York Regional Catalog Group held its regular Spring meeting, Friday, May 4. After the regular business a resolution was passed asking the Chairman to appoint a committee to consider the possibility of compiling a list of subject headings to be used by special libraries.

Ellen A. Hedrick, president of the Maryland, Virginia and Washington Group of Catalogers, speaking on co-operative cataloging, stressed the value of the work done by the Library of Congress, and gave an interesting account of the union catalog of the Virginia State Library and its system of lending cards. Among various other suggestions along the lines of co-operation, she spoke of co-operative book selection, purchasing and cataloging, as being of value, especially to the smaller library. Another point she mentioned was the possibility of offering a prize to the library school student compiling the best bibliography of the year. During the discussion which followed it was brought out that

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NEW JERSEY

Russia is doing a great deal towards co-operation in cataloging and classification, and that the matter is under discussion in Germany.

Isadore G. Mudge of Columbia University gave an inspiring talk on the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale, emphasizing the necessity of assistance in completing this work as soon as possible.

The following officers were elected for 1928-29: President: Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library; vice-president: Isabella K. Rhodes, Columbia University School of Library Service; secretary-treasurer: Constance Beal, Russell Sage Foundation Library.

HAZEL D. MOSES, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE seventh meeting of the South Carolina Library Association, held April 2-3 at Florence,

was interesting because of its varied program and also because of the presentation of phases of state problems, as South Carolina high school libraries by Mildred Harrington, social and educational conditions in rural South Carolina by Dr. W. H. Mills, and the library as a rural need by E. A. Webster, member of the Greenville County Library Board. There was a lively presentation of "Book Buying: When, Where and What to Buy" by Mary Carpenter, and Gertrude Stiles gave a demonstration of mending and binding. The hospitality of the librarian and the citizens of Florence as well as the luncheons given by the clubs of the city made every one feel most welcome.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Henry Buck; vice-president Beverly Herbert; secretary, Marguerite Doggett; treasurer, Mrs. Crown Torrence.

MARGUERITE V. DOGGETT, *Secretary*.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

Siri M. Andrews, 1916 Wisconsin, goes to the University of Washington in the fall as instructor in children's work in the Library School.

Marian R. Clark, 1924 Wisconsin, has resigned as librarian at Eveleth, Minn., to become consulting librarian for the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, June 1.

Eveline Bean, 1926 Wisconsin, who has been librarian at Provo, Utah, since her graduation, appointed to the librarianship at Ogden, the second largest city in Utah.

Ruby E. Cundiff, acting librarian of Earlham College, who has been on leave of absence for the current academic year to take the M. S. course at the Columbia University School of Library Service, has resigned.

Sophia Hall Glidden, 1916 Wisconsin, is joint author with William A. Anderson of *A System of Classification for Political Science Collections, with Special Reference to the Needs of Municipal and Governmental Research Libraries*. Mrs. Glidden is now living in Cambridge, Mass. and is engaged with Mr. Cutter of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in revising the Business Section of the Expansive Classification for use in the library of the school.

Guy W. Keeling, who has been secretary of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux since the inauguration of that association has been appointed secretary of the (British) Library Association, succeeding Frank Pacy whose continuing ill health caused him to ask to be relieved of the executive duties of the

post which he had long held. Mr. Pacy will continue his connection with the Association as honorary consultant.

Mrs. Glyde B. Nielsen, 1925 Wisconsin, has resigned from her position in the Eau Claire Public Library to accept a position as hospital librarian in the Minneapolis Public Library.

Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, is author of a story, "The Folk of Our Town" appearing serially in the *Michigan History Magazine*. The second installment appeared in April and the story will be concluded in the July and October numbers. Mr. Severance is to give the address at the opening of Central College Library at Fayette, June 5, his subject being college and university libraries.

Emma Elizabeth Stephenson, of the Library of the University of California, becomes head of the Order Department of the American Library in Paris, early in July succeeding Mary B. Brewster, of the New York State Library, who is returning to the United States. Miss Stephenson is a graduate of the University of Oregon and of the Library School of the New York Public Library, and was for several years head of the Order Department of the Library of the University of Oregon and of the Spokane Public Library.

Helen Sharpless, 1901 Drexel, of the faculty of Syracuse University Library School and formerly assistant librarian at Haverford College, appointed librarian at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

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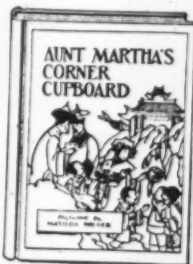
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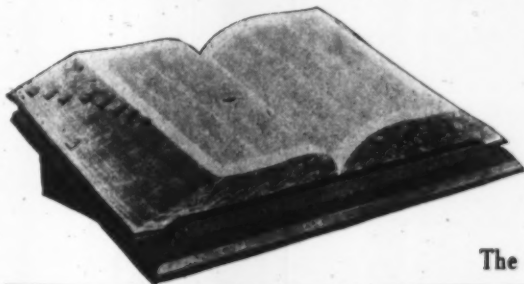


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PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL

Appointments made since those announced May 1st are: Florence S. Bethea, librarian of the State Normal School of Alabama, at Florence, Ala.; Jean Livingston Fuller returns to the catalog department of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore; Jeannette Miller general assistant in the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn.; William Wayne Shirley, assistant in the Economics Division of the Reference Dept., New York Public Library; M. Elizabeth Tyler, general assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library; Elizabeth B. West, cataloger at the Minneapolis Public Library.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Baird V. Allen, branch librarian, West Tulsa Branch, Public Library, Tulsa, Okla.; Edith A. Endsley, first assistant, children's room, Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Ella M. English, general assistant, schools department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Grace C. Foresman, librarian, Dormont High School, Dormont, Pa.; Margaret Harvey, senior assistant, John A. Howe Branch, Albany (N. Y.), Public Library; Mrs. Ruth E. Litch, assistant, central children's room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Vivian E. Lucci, assistant, children's room, Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Sara C. McComb, assistant, reference department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Sarah Elizabeth Mott, first assistant, children's room, South Side Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Esther M. Plittman, assistant, children's department office, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Eleanor E. Prosser, senior assistant, children's department, Public Library, Albany, N. Y.; Ruth Schoenberger, reference assistant, south side branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Eleanor L. Smith, junior assistant, children's department, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Wilma F. Adsit, children's librarian, Minneapolis Public Library; Emma L. Anderson, children's librarian, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library; Dorothy S. Beedon, children's librarian, Antigo (Wis.), Public Library; Mable L. Deeds, returns as librarian to the Public Library, Oxford, Ind.; Rhea Gibson, librarian, State Teachers College, Ellensburg, Wash.; Meribah Hazen, assistant, high school branch, Madison (Wis.), Free Library; Sarah D. Lamb, assistant librarian and head of reference dept., Public Library, La Crosse, Wis.; Laura I. Makepeace returns as assistant to the Colorado Agricultural College Library, Ft. Collins; Myrl Poland, cataloger, Public Library, Janesville, Wis.; Lena E. Polson, reviser, summer session, Wisconsin Library School; head of reference

and loan department, East Chicago (Ind.), Public Library; George Reddick, returns as librarian to the Northwestern Military Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Leona M. Reineck, assistant, T. B. Scott Library, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Margaret L. Riley, assistant children's department, Public Library, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Dorothy F. Siebecker, cataloger, Public Library, Eau Claire, Wis.; Anne Strlekar, librarian, Public Library, Ladysmith, Wis.; Jean Trowbridge returns as librarian to the Central High School Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Ithmer Coffman, assistant, High School Library, Fordson, Mich.; Dorothy Fried, assistant, Public Library, Saginaw, Mich.; Hugh Gourlay, assistant reference librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri; Marcella Neman, assistant, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ellen Overlock, assistant librarian, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Margaret Parmelee, cataloger, University Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Bernice Phelps, cataloger, Public Library, Birmingham, Mich.; Rebecca Wilson, cataloger, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois; Helen Watson, reviser, University of Michigan Summer Session, Ann Arbor.

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Wanted by school librarian, charge of library for June-September, inclusive. Eight years' experience. Would classify a library. Library of Congress system. A. D. 11.

THE CALENDAR

June 26-29. At the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine. Joint meeting of the library associations of all the New England states.

Aug. 30-Sept. In Vancouver, B. C. Pacific Northwest Library Association. Edgar S. Robinson, librarian of the Vancouver Public Library is local chairman.

Sept. 4-9. At Richfield Springs. Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

Oct. 11-12. At State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Kentucky Library Association.

Oct. 17-19. In Danville, Illinois Library Association.

Nov. 7-10. At Biloxi, Miss. Biennial meeting of the Southeastern Library Association.

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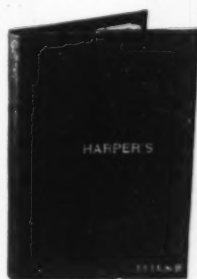
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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

TWENTY-SEVEN million farm people with added interests and desires and a quickened curiosity are inquiring and eager for new knowledge, says Wayne C. Nason in the foreword to his *Rural Libraries*, a "Farmers' Bulletin" issued in April. (Govt. Prtg. Off. pap., 50p., 10c. F.B. no. 1559). The author is assistant agricultural economist in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The county library system has his cordial approval, since he devotes nearly two-thirds of his space to descriptions of the work of typical county libraries in California, New Jersey, Oregon and some southern states. The illustrations are numerous and well-chosen.

THE French account of the British Library Association's fiftieth anniversary conference at Edinburgh last year appears in *Conférence des Bibliothèques à Edimbourg* by Henri Lemaître, delegate from the Association des Bibliothécaires Français (Paris: Champion, 1928, pap., 14 p.). The French delegation included, besides the author, Mlle. Huchet of the Heure Joyeuse, delegate from the city of Paris; M. A. Barthélemy, former consul from France to England, representing the Office National de Librairie et d'Édition; and Mary Parsons, director of the Paris Library School. M. Lemaître has much to say of the American contribution to the program, and also discusses in detail the Central Library for Students and the steps taken at the conference towards establishing a permanent Committee for International Library Co-operation.

A Manual for Small and Middle-sized Libraries, by L. B. Haffkin (Mme. L. Haffkin-Hamburger), has been issued in a fifth revised edition with fifty-three illustrations. (Moscow-Leningrad: State Publishing Board, 1928. 326 p.)

This is an introductory manual for students and librarians giving a general survey of the elements of library service based on comparative studies of libraries in different countries—the author's eleven library trips abroad and her knowledge of foreign and home library literature having contributed to it. American library methods are especially emphasized and illustrated. Other pictures illustrate contemporary library work in different parts of the Soviet Union, such as "the book day in Tashkent" (p. 80), the reading room in Baku (p. 231), stacks and reading room at Kharkov, Ukraine (pp. 44 and 45), small library buildings in the Crimea and the Caucasus (p. 40 and 41), window book

show at the Smolensk Public Library (p. 75), the indicator at Kiev (p. 253), Russian co-operative cataloging (p. 179)—printed card with annotations (for public libraries) and without (for scholarly libraries), Russian library hand (p. 181), etc.

Each of the eighteen chapters is followed by a selected bibliography of the topic, chiefly in Russian, with only a few foreign titles. An appendix of four pages covers the bibliography of the author's own works in library economy (six books and pamphlets in eighteen editions, seven prefaces and edited works and one hundred articles in periodicals).

Of this fifth edition five thousand copies have been printed. The previous four editions (1910-1925) ran to 40,000 copies.

FOR the two following notes on Chinese library periodicals we are indebted to Mr. C. B. Kwei, curator of the Chinese reading room at Columbia University Library.

The *Chinese Library Journal* was first published by the Shanghai Library Association in June of 1925, under the editorship of Mr. D. U. Doo, a graduate of the Library School of the University of the Philippine Islands. The first number, 5 by 7 inches, was devoted to commemoration of the official meeting of the Chinese librarians in Shanghai, and to welcome the visit of Dr. Arthur Elmore Bostwick, the official delegate of the American Library Association. In this first number a great variety of useful subjects were taken up, such as a survey of libraries in Shanghai, catalogs of the Shanghai publishers, a list of Shanghai daily newspapers, and other local topics. Mr. Doo left Shanghai in 1926 and this publication ceased.

On June 2, 1925 the Library Association of China was formally inaugurated. One of the activities of the Association is the publication of the *Library Science Quarterly*, which is devoted to the study and promotion of the theory and practice of library work and aims at the development of a library science adapted to the needs of China by a critical examination of her past achievements, and by a careful introduction of the examples from the West. All articles by both Chinese and foreign contributors are welcome and should be addressed to the managing editor, Dr. K. C. Liu, care of the Library of the University of Nanking, Nanking, China. The subscription rate outside of China is \$1.20 yearly, or its equivalent. Due to unavoidable circumstances the current number is December, 1927, Volume II, Number 1, tho No. 1, vol. I. was dated March, 1926.

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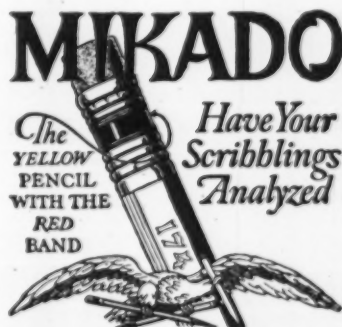
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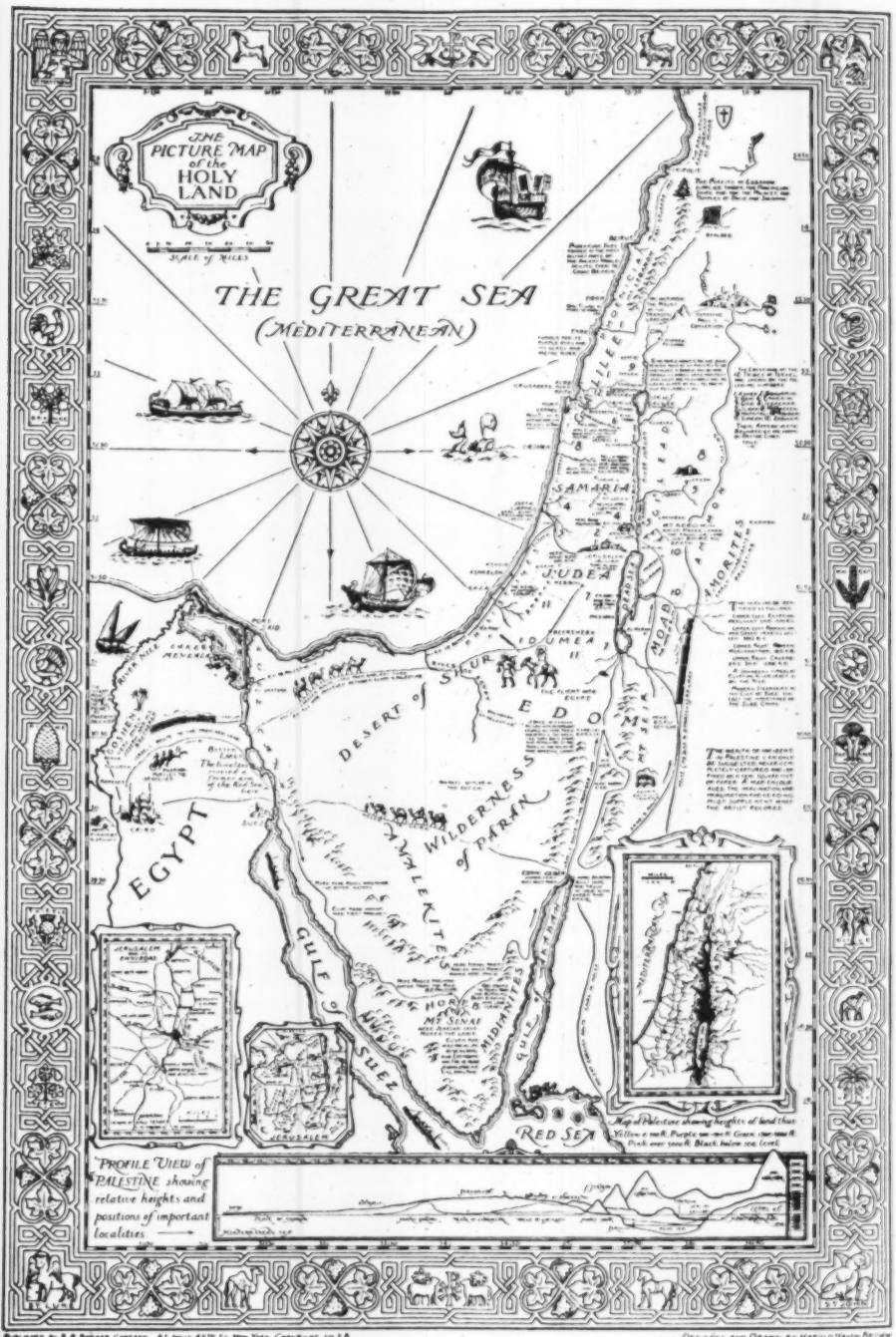


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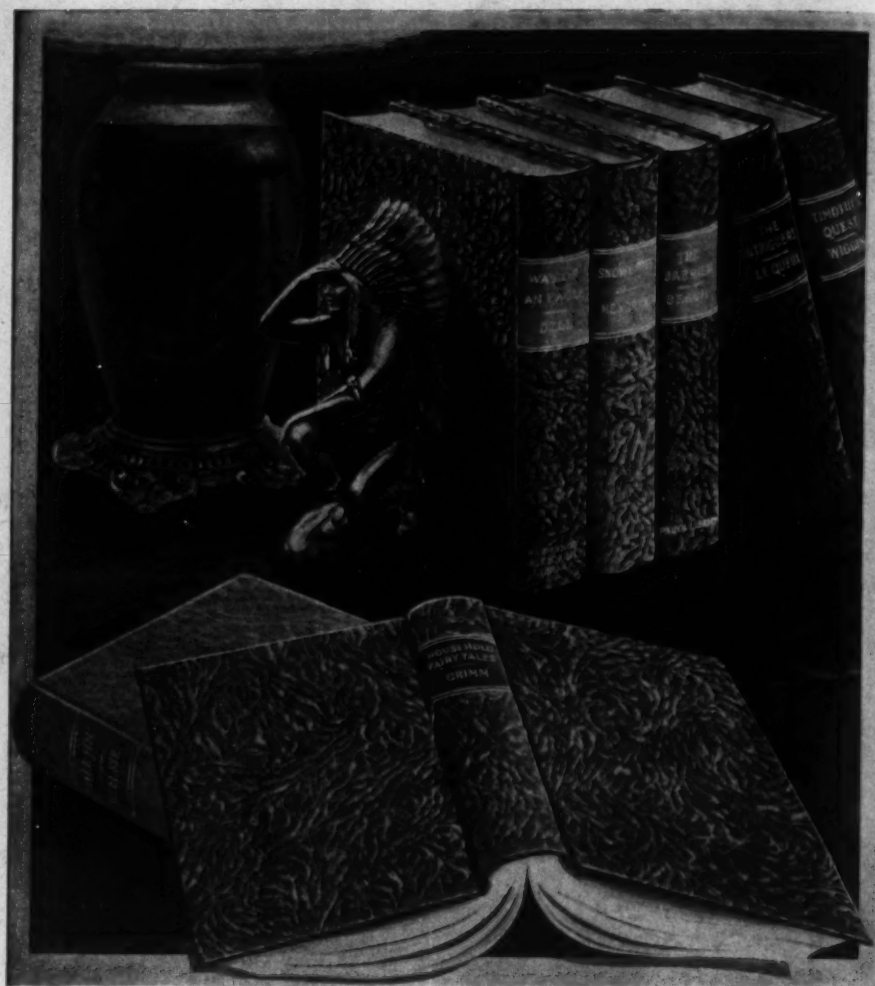
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